

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

"I think the bishops are bound to speak out about public affairs... because of the serious state of division in the country." The Archbishop of Canterbury was at one and the same time proclaiming a truth and begging the question when he made this comment on the BBC's *Today* programme yesterday morning.

Even those who are most outraged by the Bishop of Durham's sermon should accept the right of bishops to speak out on public affairs. If that right were to be denied, how could one logically applaud the outrage of Roman Catholic bishops in Poland who protest against communist repression?

Of course, the circumstances are entirely different. But that is the point. It is not wrong in principle for the bishops to speak on political issues. It depends on the circumstances.

This is the question that Dr Runcie could not be expected to answer in a brief radio interview. But it is, I believe, the central question that needs to be examined calmly in the aftermath of the furor provoked by Dr Jenkins; when and where is it appropriate for a bishop to enter the political debate?

A previous and much loved Archbishop of Canterbury, William Temple, wrote in *Christianity and the Social Order*, published in 1942: "It is of crucial importance that the Church should not commit itself to any particular policy. A policy always depends on technical decisions concerning the actual relations of cause and effect in the political and economic world."

Temple was himself a highly political churchman with left-of-centre opinions. He was not arguing that the clergy as individuals should abstain from political controversy.

Afraid of Church causing offence

But he was afraid of the Church as an institution making an ass of itself in fields where it could claim no valid authority, or causing hurt and offence to those of its members who might sincerely disagree with its secular calculations. The Gospel is not, after all, an infallible guide to exchange rate policy.

It might be argued that these propositions nonetheless offer a justification for Dr Jenkins, because he was speaking as an individual churchman. But Temple went on to write, referring specifically to industrial conflicts, that "it could hardly ever be right for the Church or ecclesiastical persons as such to propose terms for the solution of a dispute, because they lack the specialist knowledge required".

The phrase "ecclesiastical persons as such" is worth noting. I take it to mean someone deliberately using the authority of his ecclesiastical office to peddle his own prescription. That is what Dr Jenkins did. He was proposing terms for the solution of the dispute, and there can be few occasions when a bishop can use the authority of his office more deliberately than in his enthronement sermon.

However delicately he had referred to Mr MacGregor, Dr Jenkins would still have been erring in this broader respect. The bishop of Peterborough was surely right to suggest that such political statements could more appropriately be made in the house of Lords, though one would add television or radio interviews, newspaper articles and other occasions where a bishop would not seem to be deliberately invoking the authority of the Church.

Does this rule out, then, any comments on the miners' strike from the pulpit? Not at all. Dr Jenkins's brief reference to the violence of the pickets, "civil violence for group ends", was not out of place. Nor could one have objected in principle if the bishop had thought it necessary to criticize police violence.

One would have thought that he had got it wrong, but not that he was in the wrong to say such a thing on such an occasion. He would have been making a moral protest on an issue that did not require technical expertise.

But what if there is now a mood of hostility within the Church towards the moral values of the present Government? Would that not justify a more general moral protest, and from the pulpit too?

If the Church has indeed concluded that the policies of the democratically elected government of this country are morally unacceptable, then it has a duty to speak out. But it does need to think carefully. It could so easily find that it had weakened its voice of moral protest by indulging in political rhetoric.

Switch to roads by British Steel may cost BR millions

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Rail stands to lose coal-hauling contracts worth many millions of pounds after a British Steel Corporation decision to switch much business from rail to road.

British Steel, which is BR's second biggest customer after the Central Electricity Generating Board, has had to find alternatives to the railways during the miners' strike. The contract to move coal by rail from South Wales pits to The Llanwern steel works is almost certain not to be renewed and there are doubts over how coal will be delivered to the Ravenscraig works in Scotland when the miners' dispute is settled.

The loss of the main part of BSC's coal-moving business would pose a serious threat to the viability of BR's freight operations and again presents the Government with a problem over state-funding of the railways.

Rail unions have refused to move coal to the integrated steelworks almost from the start of the miners' strike and with seven months experience of operating lorry convoys, BSC believes that the cost is only marginally in favour of rail. But senior BSC executives are convinced that this is outweighed by the greater flexibility of road haulage.

One said that when rail contracts came up for renewal, BR could not be guaranteed the business: "Life will never be the same again", he said.

Use of oil in second quarter up by 30.4%

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Despite increased use of oil to combat the effects of the miners' strike, coal consumption was up by 30.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year - Britain is still exporting more fuel than it imports, and coal output from working pits is almost matching consumption.

The latest statistics issued by the Department of Energy show that while the total imports of all fuels rose by 27.2 per cent in the second quarter of this year compared with the same period in 1983, the value of Britain's exports from the North Sea rose by 13.7 per cent over the same period.

The figures show that coal stocks at the power stations have been diminishing at the rate of 777,000 tonnes a month, that there were still 15.9 million tonnes in stock at power stations at the end of July and 22.3 million tonnes were held in stock by the National Coal Board.

In the second quarter this year coal consumption fell by 41 per cent.

Miners' pickets say that large amounts of oil are being moved into Didcot power station in Oxfordshire, giving rise to rumours that it may be used instead of coal.



Mr Arthur Scargill (left) and the NUM vice-president, Mr Mick McGahay, after a meeting of their union's executive in Sheffield yesterday.

Cheshire to sue for police bill

Derbyshire County Council

is to sue for the £1.6m cost of sending Cheshire police to miners' pickets.

Cheshire's finance committee decided yesterday to take Derbyshire to the High Court to recover the money.

Derbyshire County Council, which is Labour-controlled, has refused to repay other authorities for the use of their police until the Government promises to reimburse the costs.

A striking Warwickshire miner, Mr Leslie Styles, aged 37, who accused a coal board driver of being a scab and punched him in the eye was jailed for 14 days for common assault at Warwick Crown Court yesterday.

The area council of the Nottinghamshire NUM decided yesterday to cancel its affiliation to Nottingham Trades Council which supported the pit strike and expelled delegates who are working miners.

The National Coal Board yesterday claimed a "new milestone" in Scotland with 300 miners reporting for work. The biggest turnout was at Bilston Glen Colliery.

NUM 'afraid of democracy'

Fear of the democratic process prompted the miners' union to defend an action by two Yorkshire pitmen who want a strike ballot. Mr Michael Burton, QC, for the two miners, said in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Nicholls gave the National Union of Mineworkers and the Yorkshire area of the union leave to defend the main action challenging the legality of the strike in the Yorkshire coalfield.

He will give judgment today on the pre-trial move by Mr Bob Taylor and Mr Ken Foulstone, both face workers, for "right to work" injunctions, pending hearing of the main action for a court order requiring a national ballot.

Mr Burton, opposing the move to put in a late defence, said that the union's real desire was delay. Neither the NUM nationally nor its Yorkshire area had been represented at this week's interim hearing, during which their leaders were accused by Mr Burton of "totally rejecting democracy".

Yesterday Mr John Hendy appeared for the union and said that the Yorkshire NUM had always made clear its intention to defend the main proceedings.

The reason the defences were not put in earlier was simply that they were overlooked", Mr Hendy said.

The judge said that although the union's explanation was unpersuasive, it would not be right to preclude it.

Mr Justice Nicholls's judgment today will come after a ruling in the action by three non-striking Derbyshire pitmen who want the strike in their area formally declared unlawful.

The Derbyshire men have already won permanent "right to work" injunction, to which their area union submitted.

Thatcher talk to police attacked

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A Labour MP accused the Prime Minister yesterday of taking politics into the police station after what she told officers involved in coal strike picket line duty.

Millions of television viewers on Wednesday night saw Mrs Thatcher speak to policemen at the North Yorkshire police division headquarters after they had returned from Kelling Collery. She sought to justify in political terms the use of the police in the dispute.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, MP for Workington, told Mr

Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, in a letter yesterday: "Mrs Thatcher was abusing her responsibilities by making this statement."

Mr Campbell-Savours expressed his "sense of outrage" at Mrs Thatcher's behaviour. Although she had the right to support the use of police in pursuit of securing law and order where a chief constable felt action was needed, she did not have the right "to seek politically to justify to police officers a decision taken by a chief constable", he said.

The MP has asked the Home Secretary to seek the fullest explanation from the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister has sent a personal handwritten message to branch secretaries of the NUM in the Nottinghamshire coalfield where most miners continue to work.

Her letter congratulates the working pitmen and says: "May I say how greatly I and most other people appreciate what you are doing - you are an example to us all."

Labour statement, page 4

Black vote may desert Labour without more party jobs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party was warned yesterday that black voters might be urged to desert the party at the next general election unless they are given an automatic right of representation in the party's power structure.

The warning came as it became clear that the Labour Party leadership faces an embarrassing vote at the annual conference next Wednesday on demands for special black sections to be allowed in the party at constituency and national level, a proposal to which Mr Neil Kinnock and other party leaders have made clear their opposition.

The national executive committee is expected to decide at its pre-conference meeting on Sunday to ask the conference to "remit" and not vote on motions calling for black sections.

But, it was learnt yesterday, the movers of the motions are unlikely to go along with such advice and plan to insist on a vote, fully expecting to be defeated.

The national executive wants the issue delayed to enable a consultative document, *Black People and the Labour Party*, drawn up by an NEC working party and published yesterday, to be discussed within the party.

The document sets out the case for and against black sections but makes no final recommendation on an issue which divided the working party, as its chairman, Mr Jo Richardson, admitted yesterday.

But at a press conference to publish it Mr Phil Sealy, a member of the steering committee organizing the call for black sections, and a councillor in Brent, north London, made clear that if the proposal was defeated next week the campaign would go on.

Although the party has assumed that it can still count on black people's votes, it has been suggested that some black people are questioning their support for Labour, spurning mainstream party politics and organizing into their own self-help and pressure groups, it says.

New rift, page 12

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New rift, page 12

DHSS strike may be called off today

The five-month old strike by computer operators at the Department of Health and Social Security's main office at Newcastle upon Tyne may be called off today.

A call to end the action on the ground that it has been ineffective will be considered today by the national executive of the Civil and Public Services Association.

The CPSA is faced with a double dilemma. Apart from reservations over the effect of strike action at Newcastle, there is also a measure of doubt over a call for supportive action by other computer operators at Reading and Livingston, scheduled to take place from October 10.

Executive members will today have to decide whether it is just to subsidize members at Newcastle while denying support to those scheduled to be called out on strike.

Parents 'offer money for apprenticeships'

By Michael Horsnell

Parents of unemployed school leavers are said to be offering building firms up to £1,000 to take them as apprentices to save them from the dole queue.

The claim was made yesterday by the Federation of Master Builders after meetings between Mr Bill Hilton, its national director, and builders in different regions.

The federation is largely blaming the Construction Industry Training Board, which imposes a staff levy on employers to finance training schemes. It charges them from £18 a year for a labourer to £71 for a carpenter.

The federation says that the high cost means fewer firms are taking on apprentices. It was unable to cite cases where money has been offered, and said that it believed none had been accepted.

Stockbroker remanded on fraud charges

Mr Jonathan Steel, a partner in the City stockbroking firm of Kemp, Mitchell and Co, has been remanded on unconditional bail until November 27 after charges of conspiracy to defraud were brought on Wednesday.

Mr Steel appeared before Guildhall magistrates yesterday morning. A 15-month fraud squad investigation started in June 1982 which resulted in a charge which alleges conspiracy to defraud the Tring Hall Securities issuing house.

Mr Denis Poll, Tring's former managing director and co-founder, was arrested and charged with the same offence on Tuesday. An additional charge against Mr Poll alleges that he stole 10,000 shares worth £200,000, in International Communications Technology. Mr Poll was remanded on Wednesday on conditional bail.



Steeple capped: the final stone being laid on top of St Mary-le-Strand church by stonemason Mr Peter Sleath, after rebuilding work was completed.

Ronan Point report cites new evidence of defects

By Charles Kneivitt, Architectural Correspondent

New evidence of structural faults in the Ronan Point tower block in Newham east London, was presented to the borough council yesterday in a report prepared by its independent consultants.

The report is believed to prove that the weight of the building is supported by joints which are defective even though they were strengthened after the partial collapse of the block in a gas explosion in 1968 which killed five people.

A meeting involving the

chairman of the housing committee and the director of housing at Newham was held yesterday afternoon to discuss implications of the report. No one was available for comment last night. The findings are likely to be discussed at a full council meeting on October 9.

The report was prepared by Building Design Partnership and Mr Thomas Ackroyd, a consulting engineer who gave evidence at the public inquiry after the Ronan Point disaster.

New Social services role urged

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A call for a new role for local authority social services departments involving greater co-operation with the voluntary and private sectors came yesterday from Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Announcing plans for a consultative paper on the proposals, which effectively add a review of the role of the social services to existing reviews of social security, Mr Fowler said that social service departments need to adopt an "enabling" role.

He told the local authority social services annual conference at Buxton, Derbyshire, that whatever government was in power, "the resources provided by the taxpayer will be limited and less than the demands we face". Services, therefore, had to be provided as cost-effectively as possible. The question that had to be asked was: "Who does what best and how can they be helped to do it?"

That meant getting the best from everyone from the 1.25 million people who care for dependent friends and relatives, from employers' welfare services, from voluntary organizations, from private provision, and the local authority services themselves.

Mr Fowler emphasized that "I do not regard the suggestion that the social services department should assume an enabling role as a way of substituting private and voluntary effort for state effort".

But his proposals were seen by many as a drive towards more privatization. They were criticised by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Labour side of the Association of County Councils.

Mr Fowler said that the

Shotgun curb sought by police committees

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Worried by the recent increase in attacks using shotguns, the Police Committee of the Association of County Councils yesterday called for action by the Home Office. Representatives of 33 police authorities were unanimous in demanding stricter controls over shotguns and ammunition.

Recent incidents involving shotguns included the fatal shooting of a policeman in Essex, the loss of an eye by a two-year-old girl near Chatham, Kent, and three armed raids in the Thames Valley area, in one of which a sub-post-master was killed.

Essex Police Authority made representations in September 11 directly to the Home Office for strict controls on firearms, particularly shotguns. And the association's police committees last year called for a formal review of firearms with the intention of tightening security requirements for shotguns, after the blinding of a policeman in Gwent.

The Committee was yesterday voting a motion from Lancashire Police Authority to press the Home Office for early legislation to bring shotguns and cartridges under the same strict controls as other firearms and ammunition, under Part I of the Firearms Act 1968.

There have been seven shotgun crimes in Lancashire so far this year and three last. But last year there were 41 crimes involving shotguns in West Yorkshire, 57 in Merseyside and 60 in Greater Manchester - all Metropolitan counties bordering Lancashire.

Acid rainfall in Scotland halved, conference told

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

A 25 per cent decline in sulphur dioxide emissions in the UK between 1978 and 1982 halved the incidence of acid rain in rural Scotland, an international conference was told yesterday.

Dr David Fowler, of the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, said the trend was encouraging but the problem of acid rain was on a much larger scale than the UK alone.

The conference on acid rain, organized by the Scottish Wildlife Trust at Edinburgh University, is hearing evidence from scientists and others over the next two days in the hope of agreeing a course of action.

Dr Peter Brimblecombe, of the School of Environmental Sciences at the University of East Anglia, said acid rain was not new and gave a warning that measures to improve the quality of the atmosphere in one way could worsen it in other ways.

He pointed out that leaving the alkaline ash in burnt coal would almost neutralize the acid produced in combustion, although he did not propose a return to ash-laden smoke stacks.

Local tipping of spoil is condemned

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday of a breach of faith in rejecting a suggestion from its own working party that spoil from the new Belvoir coalfield should not be tipped locally but should be used to reclaim former play workings in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.

The working party reported last year that remote disposal was both technically feasible and environmentally worthwhile. But Mr Neil Macfarlane, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said on Wednesday that the Government could find no way in which it could be achieved.

The best that he could offer was an undertaking "to explore the possibility of an agreement between the department, the NCB and London Brick to enable a limited amount of spoil to be moved by rail."

Mr Ffionn Holford-Walker, secretary of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, described the decision as "very disappointing".

Anti-pollution group wants chemicals facts

By John Young

Friends of the Earth have asked Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, to issue a full public statement giving details of chemical discharges in the Pontypool Basin, in South Wales.

The four companies named by the group's director, are Re-Chem International, Pilkington Glass, Gilling Brake Shoes and the Ontario Corporation.

Re-Chem has insisted that the closure of its plant in Bonnybridge, central Scotland, announced recently, was for commercial reasons, although there has been widespread concern about the possible leakage of toxic chemicals.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia £12.00, Canada \$17.00, France 120 francs, Germany DM 12.00, Hong Kong \$12.00, India Rs 12.00, Japan ¥12.00, New Zealand \$12.00, Norway 120 kroner, South Africa R12.00, Sweden 120 kronor, Switzerland 120 francs, Taiwan NT\$12.00, USA \$12.00, West Germany DM 12.00.

Hundreds may claim tax rebates on maintenance orders after court ruling

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Inland Revenue may face claims from hundreds of divorced women for tax rebates over maintenance orders after a High Court ruling this week.

A mother was successful in having a maintenance order varied so that the money went straight to her young son and not to her and thus become tax-free.

Mr Justice Lincoln also held that for tax purposes, the varied order could be backdated to 1969, entitling the mother to claim a rebate from the Inland Revenue.

The Inland Revenue is at present considering an appeal in the case, which one lawyer estimated could cost it millions of pounds.

Courts already have wide powers to vary maintenance

orders but under new divorce laws, which came into force on October 12, the needs of children will be a first consideration of the court.

Under the new laws, the court will still be required to consider all the circumstances of every case. But it must also now consider the welfare of any children, and whether it would be appropriate to put a time limit on the order.

In this week's court case, the Inland Revenue had tried to argue that courts could not make retrospective orders.

Unmarried people can earn £2,005 before having to pay income tax, so unless the child has other income, money paid over in the child's name would remain tax-free.

Maintenance orders paid to

mothers in respect of the children often fall liable to tax because the mother works and brings her income over the £2,005 limit.

Average weekly maintenance a child is £15. So a divorced mother of two receiving £30 a week maintenance would have paid about £2,300 in tax on the money over five years if she earned more than the single person's allowance.

Divorce lawyers said that the ruling cleared up a grey area of maintenance law.

One barrister said: "There must be thousands of women in a similar position. They will now be in a position to go to court and ask for retrospective variations in those orders. It could mean the Inland Revenue paying back millions."

Maintenance orders paid to

Theft and vandalism threatens churches

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

English parish churches are alive with tourists - more than 10 million went through their doors in 1982 - but the churches remain poor and in danger.

A fifth of the 16,800 Anglican churches benefited by more than £500 pieces from visitors' donations but as many as a third received no more than £50, and theft and vandalism remain major problems, according to an English Tourist Board report on English Churches and Visitors published yesterday.

There have been thefts in three quarters of all city centre churches, says the report. Two thirds of inner city and town churches have been hit by vandalism. On Merseyside, 90 per cent of parish churches were reported to have been damaged.

The parish churches were described as the "Cinderellas of tourism" by Mr Michael Montague, Chairman of the English Tourist Board yesterday.

He said: "There is a marked contrast between the magnificence of their aesthetic and historic presence and their lack of funds for promoting themselves as attractive places to visit." Parish churches were England's most under-used and under-valued tourist asset.

Thirteen churches attracted more than 100,000 visitors a year, says the report. Another 200 churches were visited by 10,000 tourists a year. There was growth in church visiting in the period from 1977 to 1982 of 1 per cent. Among church visitors, 18 per cent were from overseas.

Two thirds of the churches in the survey were used for cultural events such as concerts. The most popular churches were in Derbyshire, where 41 per cent attracted more than 2,000 visitors a year. Not far behind were churches in East Sussex, Cheshire, North Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Cumbria, the Isle of Wight and Cornwall.



470 arrests in City

By Mark Rosselli and Adriana Caudrey

The police arrested 470 people in London yesterday in the third "stop the city" demonstration this year.

Eight hundred police officers were deployed in a huge operation which quashed all attempts to disrupt the heart of the City.

Four hundred officers from the Metropolitan Police had been sent to the City of London Police. All officers had orders to break up any large groups of

protesters, who included anarchists, punks, animal rights and peace campaigners.

The demonstrators, who stood out among the grey and blue city suits, were regularly ordered to keep moving. Those who refused were arrested and dozens of others were searched.

Most of the arrests were for obstruction, but there were also some violent incidents. One policeman was taken to hospital with head and neck injuries.



Nations not united over dairy products

By John Young, Agricultural Correspondent

If everyone drank as much milk as the Icelanders, ate as much butter as the Irish and as much cheese as the French, not only would it end the dairy surplus but would create an acute shortage.

That is clear from figures published in the latest issue of *Milk Producer*, the journal of the Milk Marketing Board, which show remarkable differences in national consumption. For example, Icelanders drink well over a pint a day, more than twice as much as Americans and three times as much as Germans.

The French do not drink much milk but they eat an average of nearly 20 kilograms (44 lbs) of cheese each a year, and only the Irish eat more butter. Other enthusiastic cheese eaters are the Icelanders (again), Swedes, Germans and Dutch.

Butter consumption is lowest of all in the United States. The British still drink rather more milk than the average, but only the Irish eat less cheese.

Mother cleared of plot to steal her son

A woman who "snatched" her son aged eight as he walked to school with his adoptive mother was cleared of two charges of conspiracy to steal a child yesterday.

Mrs Fiona Broad, aged 29, of Grosvenor Avenue, Highgate, north London, had told St Albans Crown Court that she thought the boy was being mistreated.

The boy was put into care soon after birth, going to foster parents when aged nine months. A custody battle in the High Court last May ended with the foster parents adopting him, the judge ruling that Mrs Broad could not see her son again.

Computer selling tactics attacked

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Misleading advertisements, dishonest dealers and a bewildering choice of computers and software give the purchaser only a 50 per cent chance of selecting a microcomputer which will work without problems.

These are the conclusions of a report on the computer industry prepared for the October issue of the magazine *Which Computer?*

It says: "Misleading advertising over-emphasizes the ease and the friendliness of very complicated machines and reveals only a fraction of the real cost of computerization... Software or hardware is likely to arrive months - even years - late. There is a good chance that the machine sold to you will not do the job for which you have purchased it."

The report is a guide to the business computing market rather than to home computers, although there is a large overlap as the home users are attracted to more sophisticated machines. It says that there is a confusing choice because there are 696 different varieties of hardware and more than 4,000 general business software programs sold in Britain. There are also 2,000 computer consult-

ants, 1,900 of whom have financial ties with software and hardware companies.

This is scathing criticism of computer dealers in the report. It says: "There are 2,000 computer dealers, many of whom are unscrupulous, dishonest, technically ignorant or financially unstable."

The result, the survey claims, is an array of shops, many of which are only interested in selling the customer any micro-computer.

The 28-page report concludes that users need education to prevent them from spending thousands of pounds on software which they eventually abandon.

Microcomputer software prices could be halved and put pressure on micro and computer games shops, when computer programs are delivered to home users across telephone lines. "Telesoftware" is poised to have a big impact on the cost of distribution, Rediffusion Computers claims.

The retail software pound is split in the following way: 30-40p for the retailer, 15-20p for the distributor, 35-45p for the publisher and 5-20p for the author.

Doctors' expenses go to DPP

West Yorkshire police are investigating alleged irregularities in claims made by doctors.

It is understood the allegations involve doctors claiming money for visiting patients during or after pregnancy when no such visits have taken place. The investigations follow a complaint from the Kirkstall family practitioners' committee.

A report has been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions but police refused to confirm reports that it named eight doctors and that 170 more would be interviewed.

£25m jets order

British Aerospace has won another US order, worth £25m, for its 146 Regional Jet, the aircraft it hopes to sell to British Airways to replace its noisy BAC 1-11s. The new order is from Aspen Airways of Denver, Colorado.

Butterflies safe

Naturalists are confident that the moving by lorries of the Suffolk home of the endangered silver-studded blue butterfly to another site has been successful. The original site at Warren Heath, near Ipswich, is being developed.

Hover fireman

The British Airport Authority has bought a £10,000 Pindar Skima hovercraft for Heathrow Airport, London, to enable the emergency fire service to cross areas of water west of the airport in the event of a crash.

Actor dies

Toko Townley, the veteran actor who played Sam Pierson, a character in television's *Emmerdale Farm*, died yesterday in Leeds General Infirmary after a heart attack.

Non-stop

Singapore (Reuters) - Singapore Airlines will fly non-stop from London to Singapore from October 29 - but not in the opposite direction cutting the flight time by about two hours to 12½ hours.

National guide for home buyers and sellers

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The day when a potential house buyer can choose his new abode by pressing a button on his computer at home came closer yesterday with the launching of a computer-based information service by National Property Link.

Computers have been a tool of the estate agent's trade for some time now, but National Property Link claims that its system is the most comprehensive.

The company was set up earlier this year with the aim of providing estate agents with a low-cost system giving them access to properties throughout Britain.

The new system gives estate agents computerized lists of properties and applicants and the facility for matching the two. Estate agents will be able to

share details with other agents by feeding details into a national database.

Home computer users will be able to look for property if they buy the package, and if they find a property of interest can then contact the estate agent selling it.

Several levels of security are built into the system to ensure that information can only be viewed by those classes of subscribers laid down by the agent. Information can be restricted to other offices within a group of agencies or a consortium, or be opened to all subscribers and the general public.

Using the Commodore 64 microcomputer, the package is linked with the CompuNet national network, which provides a range of services to subscribers including banking,

Tourists urged not to tackle muggers

By Barbara Day

British holidaymakers in Spain should not attempt to hold onto their belongings when attacked by muggers, Senor Francisco Gadea, the Spanish deputy director of tourism, said yesterday.

Speaking to an audience of British victims of holiday crime in Spain, he said: "Don't try to hold onto your property. It is better to lose your bag than your life."

Senor Gadea was taking part in a discussion on Thames Television's *Daytime* programme about the recent spate of attacks on British tourists in Spain.

He said his government had spent £2.5m on 12,000 additional policemen and 4,000 extra police vehicles.

Mr Timothy Renton, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, renewed his warning to British tourists not to "have a go."

New controls to stop deceptive advertising

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Legal sanctions are to be introduced by the Government to end the publication of misleading advertising.

Control of most material will remain with the Advertising Standards Authority, the industry's voluntary watchdog. But a



Sir Gordon Borrie: Fiscal sanctions

final legal sanction will soon rest with Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading. He will be able to order give-away printed publications and advertising.

The plan is for Sir Gordon to be given powers to seek a court order banning advertisements which "deceive, mislead or confuse with regard to any material fact."

At present advertisers can refuse to stop publishing misleading advertisements leaving the Advertising Standards Authority powerless unless a third party - such as a publishing house - bans an advertisement or demands changes in it.

Sir Gordon's new role would strengthen the hand of the authority.

A working party recommended in 1980 the introduction of legal powers. Sir Gordon has also said that standards could deteriorate.

GCHQ man blackmailed, court told

An army intelligence officer who worked at GCHQ, the Government communications centre at Cheltenham before he was court-martialled and dismissed the Service for fraud and forgery, became the victim of blackmail threats from four men claiming to work for an Irish terrorist group, a court was told yesterday.

Mr David Barker, QC, prosecuting, told Northampton Crown Court that former Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Seward was asked to provide "a family tree" of the Cheltenham organization giving details of personnel and their jobs. He was also asked to provide

Thomas Clark Anderson, aged 43, Patrick Joseph Carroll, aged 39, George Tennant O'Hara, aged 41, and William Alan O'Hara, aged 29, all deny conspiring to blackmail Mr Seward.

Mr Barker said that towards the end of 1982 the four men batched a plot to make money through blackmail from Mr Seward, a former Royal Signals officer who had become one of the youngest colonels in the British Army. While serving in Cyprus in the late 1970s Mr Seward had been convicted of dishonesty and fraud, and served six months' imprisonment.

He met Anderson while both

were at Ford Open Prison. In February, 1983 Anderson rang him and referred to "his friends across the water."

Later Anderson said he had details of Mr Seward's son's school and the location of the boy's dormitory. He also claimed he had details of the home addresses and telephone numbers of Mr Seward's sister.

At a later meeting Carroll told Mr Seward that unless he provided certain information, his son would not come back for half-term. Mr Barker said. He wanted particulars of the names and jobs of people with whom Mr Seward had worked.

The case was adjourned until today.

LAST ORDERS, PLEASE.

75% first year capital allowances will pass into history at midnight on 31st March 1985 - a date soon to be upon us.

But for the present, they are still available. And our ability to obtain them means that we can provide more advantageous terms for a three, five or seven year leasing contract than will be possible after 1st April 1985.

Remember, for many companies, tax based leasing is more cost effective than other forms of medium term finance. But, for 75% capital allowances, it will soon be 'last orders, please!'

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Tests confirm seven at hospital suffering from salmonella poisoning

Seven people at Rainhill Hospital, St Helens, Merseyside, are suffering from salmonella poisoning it was confirmed yesterday. The seven, six patients and a male nurse, were said to be satisfactory.

Two other suspected cases, a female nurse and an elderly woman patient, were moved to an isolation ward at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool, and are awaiting the results of laboratory tests.

The source of the infection remains undiscovered at the 1,200-bed Rainhill Hospital. Kitchens, which have been criticized as unhygienic by health service unions, received their annual check by environmental health officials two weeks ago and a report is expected shortly.

But a call was made yesterday for the local health authority to raise kitchen standards. An official of the National Union

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

of Public Employees (Nupel), Mr Geoffrey Finney, alleged that "sparsely fly about inside the roof and raw meat is stored with cooked meat".

He added: "It was only a matter of time before something like this happened."

The local health authority is conducting its own investigation. But before the outbreak programme of refurbishing the ward kitchens had started. Ten have been upgraded in the past two years, and another six will be finished this year.

Rejecting allegations by National Health Service unions that cutbacks in staff or the introduction of private contractors were affecting standards, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health said that the number of reported salmonella cases in hospitals was half that reported 10 years ago.

He added that private contractors made no difference to

hygiene standards. "We do not lower the standards. We specify the same standards. By cutting costs we are making more money available for nurses."

But he pledged to look at the recommendations of a public inquiry into last month's outbreak at a Wakefield hospital to see if there was any need for extra specialized nursing to monitor standards of hygiene.

The deaths of 19 patients at the Wakefield psychiatric hospital were linked to salmonella poisoning.

In another hospital outbreak at Dykebar psychiatric hospital in Paisley, Strathclyde, eight women and four men were said to have been affected, but the outbreak is under control.

Meanwhile, the British Veterinary Association has renewed efforts to publicise the risks of spreading the main infectious agent, *Salmonella typhimurium*, from animals to humans.

Surrogate motherhood rejected, poll says

Surrogate motherhood and experiments on human embryos were rejected by the majority of people questioned in a mori poll published today.

The use of human embryos for experiments involving cross-fertilization of human and animal eggs and sperm was also opposed by the majority.

But test-tube fertilization for childless couples was approved by most of those interviewed for the inter-denominational Order of Christian Unity.

Surrogate motherhood was opposed by 57 per cent and 51 per cent said experimentation on human embryos should be banned.

Son jailed for blackmail

Raymond Bertie Jones, aged 34, of Devizes Mews, Netherley, was jailed for three-and-a-half years at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday for blackmailing his mother, aged 67, and threatening to kill her.

Judge Temple QC, said he had put Jones on probation in June for threatening to kill his mother, hoping he would leave her alone but within two hours he was back blackmailing her. The prosecution said Jones terrified his mother into giving him £10.

Job vacancy, with island

The National Trust is trying to recruit a nature reserve warden for Northey Island. The job is unpaid, the hours are long and the only other inhabitants are birds.

There is a rent-free cottage on the 300-acre island in the Blackwater Estuary, near Maldon, Essex.

Presenter's move

Lynn Aulds Wood, of TV-am, is to join BBC Television's rival morning programme Breakfast Time to present a twice weekly consumer affairs section. Her move comes after her contract as consumer correspondent with TV-am was not renewed.

Bail for detective

Det. Sergeant Robert Miles, aged 26, of New Malden, south London, was remanded on unconditional bail until November 19 by Epsom magistrates yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of Peter Albury, a postal worker, at Epsom on Derby Day.

Even if the Franco-Libyan deal sticks - and several governments, including the United States and Chad itself, have expressed doubts about the good faith of the Libyans - the troop withdrawal can at best only mark the beginning of the end of the Chad problem.

The French are leaving because ever since they moved their 3,000-plus military force there 13 months ago they said they would quit as soon as their presence was no longer necessary to protect the Government of President Hissène Habré against Libyan-backed rebels in the north of the country.

But what has puzzled many diplomats is why Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, suddenly agreed earlier this month after long and difficult secret negotiations with Paris to pull his forces out of Chad.

Reading - even between the lines - of the Libyan leader's public statements offers few clues. Only a few days before the Franco-Libyan deal he was threatening the French with a

defeat in Chad "worse than Dien Bien Phu".

But Libya's circumstances, the changing situation in Chad itself, and Colonel Gaddafi's recent actions suggest a number of reasons why he should wish to "disembarrass himself" of involvement in Chad.

First, Libya no longer has unlimited money to throw about in Chad "worse than Dien Bien Phu".

Second, involvement in Chad has never been popular with an



Angry young man: A defiant demonstrator being taken away by police

Ambassador hurt in brawl

The Hague (AP) - Iran's Ambassador to The Netherlands suffered a head wound in a brawl between embassy staff and a group of about 20 people who briefly occupied the embassy here yesterday.

The ambassador, Mr Hossein Tajgirdoun, was taken to hospital by ambulance with blood coming from the wound.

About 25 police went to the embassy to find the 20 demonstrators, believed to be Kurdish dissidents, fighting with embassy staff inside the building.

Police officers kicked in a front window and

others burst through a fire escape at the rear to get into the building and break up the fighting.

A Dutch policeman fired a shot into the ceiling to break up the brawl.

"They were using chairs, stapling machines and everything they could find," said a police spokesman, who added that the participants were swapping punches as well as rolling on the floor during the brawl.

The demonstrators were arrested. Charges against them are still pending.

About 15 embassy staff were involved in the fighting, but apart from the ambassador only one other member was slightly injured.

The Franco-Libyan pullout

Habré ready for new offensive

From Geoffrey Morris, Rabat

The withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad, which started on Tuesday, though warmly welcomed by most African states, does not mean an end to the political strife and confusion which have racked that country for the past 20 years.

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First, Libya no longer has unlimited money to throw about in Chad "worse than Dien Bien Phu".

Second, involvement in Chad has never been popular with an

army on whose power Colonel Gaddafi ultimately depends.

Third, while the French forces have been in place President Habré has greatly strengthened the military capability of his forces. At the same time the rebel grouping, led by the former President Goukouni Oueddei, has been driven with dissonance and a number of groups have recently disowned his leadership. Colonel Gaddafi may have concluded that he had backed a horse that was showing increasing unwillingness to run.

This almost certainly means that when the French and the Libyans have gone, President Habré will try to reoccupy the north of the country.

Fourth, though Colonel Gaddafi continues to fulminate against the "American imperialists" he has shown clear signs in recent months that he has tired of his "splendid revolutionary isolation" and that he wants better relations with Western Europe, as well as with moderate Arab and African regimes.

Most startling evidence of this was his unexpected "union" treaty with pro-Western King Hassan of Morocco, who has revealed in an interview with *The New York Times* that he had played the role of an intermediary between Colonel Gaddafi and President Mitterrand.

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Peking takes credit for deal

From David Bonavia, Peking

The Chinese leadership has succeeded in turning the Hong Kong agreement into a massive advertisement for its own patriotism and statesmanship.

Newspapers here gave up half of their column space yesterday to the text of the deal and explanations, with a large map of Hong Kong. The *People's Daily* said the event was an important triumph appropriate to the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic next Monday.

The papers were swamped up by the public and sold out unusually early, despite the indifference which the man in the street has previously shown over the issue.

The *People's Daily* said the agreement - initiated here on Wednesday - had wiped out "China's historic shame" of having part of her territory occupied by a foreign power. The tone of the commentaries was extremely friendly to Britain, emphasizing that it could only improve the already good relations between the countries.

The success of the two-year negotiations will strengthen the authority of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, and the political group round him, whose policies are in other areas subject to strong, behind-the-scenes criticism.

It has been an ambition of all the aging revolutionary leaders to reunite China's "sacred territory" in their lifetime.

Commentaries also link the Hong Kong solution to the problem of Taiwan, whose nationalist regime has stood out against any reunion of China under the authority of the Communist Party.

Although no-one expects the Taiwan leaders to respond to the new future to Peking's seemingly generous offer of partnership in a united China, it may be that the ostensibly reasonable and generous settlement granted to Hong Kong could sway thinking.

As in the case of Hong Kong, Peking has offered to let Taiwan keep its own economic and social system in a union with the mainland and has even said the island province could retain its armed forces.

British and Chinese have agreed that after the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, the territory's capitalist economic system and British-style laws will be maintained for 50 years. Hong Kong people will enjoy special status in terms of citizenship, travel and the right to choose their own leaders as a "special administrative region" of China.

Observers are convinced this is the best settlement Hong Kong could have obtained.

Meanwhile, excitement is mounting here over the October parade, which promises to be the most elaborate ever.

● HONGKONG: A limited number of people here involved in sensitive jobs will be allowed to resettle in Britain when China recovers the territory, Sir Edward Youde, the Governor, said yesterday (AFP reports).

The fact that the issue was not covered in the Sino-British agreement because "it would not make sense to plan for mass emigration or mass departures".

A Hong Kong government official said earlier this week that about 250,000 people could be eligible for resettlement if they were not satisfied with the accord.

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Nautical college threatened

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Leith Nautical College, which claims to be the most modern and one of the most cost-effective training centres for the merchant navy in Britain, is opposing an attempt to transfer 37 of its courses to the Glasgow College of Nautical Studies.

The proposal has been made by the Scottish Education Department, which funds the Leith college, and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities.

The Leith college, a ship-shaped building on the edge of Edinburgh, was opened in 1978 at a cost of more than £6m.

Dr Alan Watson, principal of the Leith college, points out that it has no shortage of students, even though planning has been blighted for two years because of uncertainty among staff about the future of their careers and students concerned about beginning a three-year course at a college which might not last that long.

He said: "We do reject most strongly that this college should be cut back simply because Glasgow is less cost-effective and was over-expanded to a point that there now appears to be, according to this report, a redundancy problem."

Ford to guarantee its car repairs 'for life'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford is about to announce a lifetime guarantee on repairs to its cars. A pilot scheme tried in a number of quiet, out of the way dealerships has been so successful that it is being extended nationwide next month.

Most of Ford's 1,200 dealers have agreed to take part. Those who refused object to the additional cost involved at a time when many are losing money.

Ford will supply the parts free, but dealers will have to meet installation costs.

In conditions of some secrecy Ford's competitors have monitored the nine month experiment involving 47 dealers in north east Scotland and parts of Wales.

Last night Austin Rover and General Motors sources said that they were not convinced of its effectiveness in attracting more repair work.

The key to Ford's apparent generosity lies in the small print. Only repair work done with genuine Ford spare parts will qualify and the lifetime guarantee is restricted to the owner at the time of the repair.

As most cars change hands every five years, the numbers claiming free repairs after that period will be small.

The "Ford parts only" restriction is seen by the motor trade as an attempt to halt the erosion of Ford's profitable £300m a year parts business by independent suppliers.

Motoring, page 25

Labour councils angered

Dr John Cunningham, the Labour Party's chief parliamentary spokesman on local government, is strongly criticized in the latest issue of *Labour Herald* (Hugh Clayton writes).

Labour Herald is edited by Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council in

south London, and Mr Matthew Warburton, deputy leader in Lambeth.

It criticizes Dr Cunningham for failing to commit a future Labour government to resurrecting the six English metropolitan county councils.

The Government wants to abolish them and the GLC, all of which are Labour-led, in 18 months.

Labour Party and the miners

Struggle 'to defend all our futures'

The confidential draft statement drawn up by the Labour Party National Executive Committee for next week's party conference reads as follows:

1 The Labour Party declares its full support for miners in their struggle to defend the coal mining industry. The miners are trying to safeguard all our futures: to ensure the continued availability of Britain's most precious and adaptable national resource; to protect reserves which provide not only the viable basis for economic expansion and jobs in the future - and the only possible foundation for a sound, environmentally safe strategy for energy.

2 We support the NUM in their determination to sustain coalfields and jobs and save our coal mining communities. The Party plan to run down the industry, to reduce coal production targets - initiated by Ian MacGregor at the behest of the Tory Government - would mean closing another 70 pits, and the loss of another 70,000 jobs and 20 of these pits and 20,000 of the jobs would go in the space of just 12 months.

3 Since May 1979, the coal mining industry has seen the closure of nearly 50 pits, and the loss of more than 50,000 jobs. The proposals for lower production targets - initiated by Ian MacGregor at the behest of the Tory Government - would mean closing another 70 pits, and the loss of another 70,000 jobs and 20 of these pits and 20,000 of the jobs would go in the space of just 12 months.

4 The NCB proposals cannot be justified on social, economic, or environmental grounds:

● They will mean social devastation for whole communities. With the coalfields lying in areas of high unemployment, there is little or no chance of alternative work for miners made redundant. It will mean soaring unemployment in the coal fields, families without livelihoods, social and community decay - with all the associated costs to communities concerned. And, in areas already deeply scarred by deprivation, there will be a bitter intensification of poverty.

● They will cost the nation thousands of millions of pounds in terms of redundancy payments and social security benefits for redundant miners; in lost tax revenues and in extra rent and rate rebates - sums that will completely dwarf any accountancy "savings" made by the coal board in closing pits. The NUM have shown against the £2,400m which might be "saved" by the closures over a 10-year period, the cost to public funds could be as much as £4,200m.

● They could mean a decisive shift towards an over-dependence on nuclear power. And this would happen despite all the problems, known and yet untold - of pollution and contamination, of threats to health and safety and of waste disposal.

5 Britain has reserves of coal enough for hundreds of years, even under conditions of rapid economic expansion. Reserves which will easily outlive our oil and gas.

Moreover, coal can be used - and should be used - not only to meet our needs for fuel in industry, at home and in the community, but also as a feed stock to provide chemicals and oil. It is a fuel of the present. It is also the fuel for the future.

6 Britain has to begin planning now for the time when our oil and gas reserves begin to run out - as they most certainly will in the not very distant future. Without the availability of our own coal and oil - a future where it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to get Britain fully back to work. But it would also mean a new, dangerous and foolhardy dependence on nuclear power. It is a future that will not work.

7 That there has been a fall in demand for coal in Britain cannot, of course, be denied. But the reason for that fall in demand cannot be denied either - namely the devastating economic failures of the Tory Government: a massive slump in production targets - initiated by Ian MacGregor at the behest of the Tory Government - would mean closing another 70 pits, and the loss of another 70,000 jobs and 20 of these pits and 20,000 of the jobs would go in the space of just 12 months.

8 The Government's first priority now must be to ensure that the industry is able to maintain its capacity despite the ravages of the recession and this means providing an adequate level of operating subsidies. We must not apologise for calling, in the national interest, for a high level of support for the coal industry. For with every pit which is closed - and which still has some productive life there is a permanent loss of Britain's coal reserves. And, in addition, there is also the need to provide support to men who will be prevented by the closures from earning their living - far more than would be needed if we kept the pits open.

9 It makes sense to provide resources to maintain Britain's reserves of coal, just as it makes sense to prolong our reserves of gas, as the Government is doing by encouraging British Gas to buy imported gas from Norway in the early 1990s. Despite the fact that it will cost much more than our gas from the North Sea.

10 It makes sense to defend the competitiveness of British coal against the heavily-subsidized output from our competitors in the EEC. British coal is still the cheapest deep-mined coal in Europe, and our production subsidies are still well below those of our competitors. It makes sense for Britain to compete for a larger market in Europe.

11 It makes sense to pay to provide for a safe and secure supply of energy in the future. A safe and secure material for our chemical industries and of a substitute and source for oil. Just as it has made sense for successive governments to subsidize other sectors of British industry, in the national interest, subsidies to

support investment, and to ensure that there is a British industry at all - in aero space for example, in computers and in motors. Other subsidies have been used to support export promotion, regional development, and research and development, to protect British agriculture, now running at £2,000m a year.

12 It makes sense to pay to keep the pits open - and miners at work earning wages and paying taxes - rather than paying out social security benefits and losing revenues. And it makes sense too - when millions of our people have to live with fuel poverty - for Britain not only to safeguard its energy resources, but also to ensure that fuel is available to our people at prices they can afford.

13 Labour, therefore, supports the National Union of Mineworkers in their call for a comprehensive, integrated energy policy, based on an expanding and healthy coal industry. And we believe that this policy should be based on a new *Plan for Coal*, to be agreed between the NUM, the Government and the NCB, along the lines agreed by the Labour Government.

But we also believe that research into technologies which make full use of the coal resource - such as the liquefaction and gasification of coal and fluidized bed combustion - should be stepped up urgently; and that the potential of combined heat and power schemes should be fully exploited. Moreover, the new *Plan for Coal* should provide for coal to take an increased share of the energy market - a market which, under Labour's strategy, would be growing alongside an expanding economy. This is the way forward for the coal industry.

Just as the Tory attack on the coal industry represents a clear threat to the national interest, so too, does the method chosen by the Tories to deal with the coal dispute. The Tories have deliberately chosen the path of confrontation: deliberately chosen a path leading to grave infringements in the civil rights of private citizens, including miners and their families. The Tories threaten the civil liberties of us all.

14 The dispute in the coal industry has made more clear than ever before the nature of the threat posed by this Government to the well being of the British people. Not content with throwing millions of people out of work, with bringing about the worst slump seen in Britain since the Thirties, with destroying huge sections of our manufacturing industry, the Tories, by seeking to cripple our coal industry, are now planning to destroy even the possibility of providing jobs for our people in the future. What is more, in the process of doing so they are clearly prepared to challenge - and even destroy - many of the fundamental rights and liberties of the British people.

15 The Labour Party will resist, with all its strength, these Tory

New controversy after ban is lifted

Rebel priest visits Durban six

From Michael Horasby
Johannesburg

Dr Beyers Naudé, the rebel Afrikaner priest whose seven-year-old "banning order" was unexpectedly lifted on Wednesday, celebrated his first day of freedom by flying last night to Durban to visit the six political fugitives in the British Consulate.

The invitation to make the dramatic trip came from the Natal Indian Congress, five of whose leaders are in the consulate. Dr Naudé was due to speak later at several prayer meetings in Durban in support of the six. Under the ban he would have been barred from such gatherings.

A spokesman for the six said yesterday the consulate staffs previously cool attitude towards them had become markedly more friendly since South Africa's refusal to return four of its citizens for trial in Britain on arms smuggling charges.

A bathub has now been installed in the consulate, and far fewer restrictions are being placed on visits by wives and children of the six.

There is still no indication when the Supreme Court will



Dr Naudé: Ban reinforced political convictions

rule on the validity of the Government's detention order against them. They have said they will leave the consulate if the Government appeals against such a verdict. The six might decide to stay put, especially since their sit-in has exceeded their wildest dreams as a propaganda exercise.

Dr Naudé's new freedom means newspapers here can once again quote the man who in the 1970s became one of the sharpest thorns in the flesh of

the Voortrekker Government, and was eventually silenced by it.

Dr Naudé's unbanning may have been timed to counter the very adverse publicity generated by recent events in South Africa, including the riots in black townships and the drama over the Durban Six.

Speaking to journalists within hours of the ending of the ban, Dr Naudé said his political convictions had been reinforced during his period of involuntary silence.

"We have to understand (white) fears, but at the same time we have to urge white South Africans to see what is motivating black aspirations for justice and liberation in South Africa. As long as blacks are excluded from the meaningful political processes, it will be impossible to solve the problems of this country," he said.

Turning to the white Dutch Reformed Church, in which he was once the Moderator of the Southern Transvaal synod, Dr Naudé said he was "deeply concerned that (it) continues to support the policy of apartheid and tries to justify it on biblical grounds".

In 1980 Dr Naudé joined the

black "daughter" church of the DRC, a move which very few other Afrikaner priests have made.

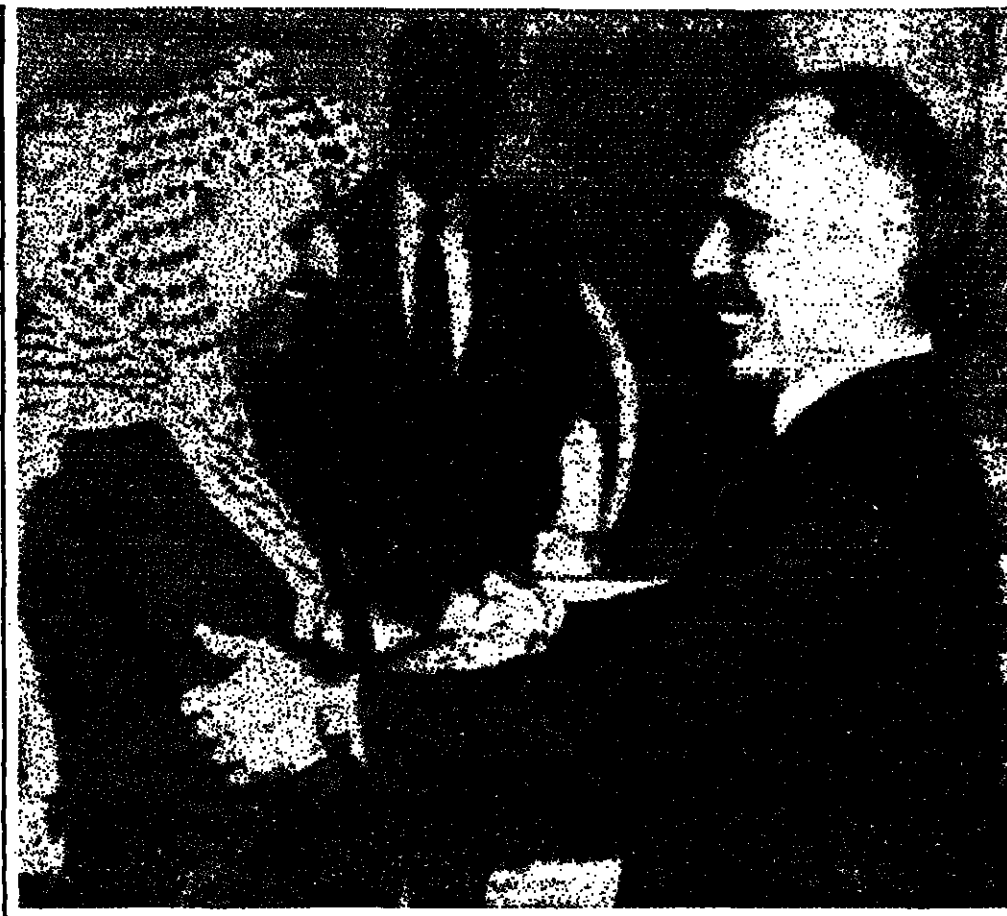
It is understood that there are now only about 10 people left under "banning" orders, the best known among them being Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of the imprisoned leader of the underground African National Congress. She is banished to a small town, in the Orange Free State.

● **THREE JAILED:** Three whites alleged to be members or supporters of a black guerrilla group fighting white minority rule in South Africa were jailed yesterday for breaches of security laws after a trial behind closed doors (Reuters reports).

Mr Roland Hunter, aged 25, a former clerk in South African military intelligence, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Pretoria Supreme Court for disclosing sensitive military information.

Mr Derek Hanekom was jailed for two years for possessing publications produced by a banned organization and his wife Patricia for 38 months for other publications offences.

Letters, page 13



Getting together: King Hussein of Jordan greeting Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Amman. They spent several hours discussing Arab and Palestinian problems, especially coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Politician killed in Bangladesh clashes

Dhaka (Reuters) - At least two people were killed and hundreds were injured when riots broke out during a general strike called by Bangladesh political groups opposed to the military government.

As the dawn-to-dusk strike shut shops and businesses, opponents and supporters of President Ershad clashed in several cities and police said 400 people were arrested in Dhaka.

Hundreds of people, including many police, were injured in the capital as demonstrators fought with knives, wooden staves, hockey sticks and stones. Mr Muhammad Moizuddin, former MP and local Awami League leader, was shot and stabbed to death at Kaliganj, 20 miles from Dhaka.

Israeli pledge on reactors

Vienna (Reuters) - Israel, under Arab pressure at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for bombing an Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, said yesterday that it would not attack nuclear facilities if they were used for peaceful purposes. Arab speeches at the IAEA annual conference repeatedly attacked Israel over the raid. The Arabs are drafting a resolution which would reduce Israel's membership rights.

Uruguayans on freedom march

Montevideo (Reuters) - About 30,000 people marched through the city to demand an amnesty for political prisoners and information on the fate of 142 people missing since the military seized power in 1973.

Wednesday night's demonstration, the biggest of its kind in Uruguay, was backed by trade unions and political parties. Troops stood guard as the marchers, some carrying lighted candles, filed in silence past the military hospital, where nine political prisoners are undergoing treatment.

Search resumes

Ostend (Reuters) - Salvage of the nuclear cargo on the sunken French freighter Mont Louis resumed after a 10-day break due to bad weather. It was hoped to widen a bow hole for easier access to the 13 uranium hexafluoride containers.

22 to die

Istanbul (Reuters) - A martial law court sentenced 22 Turkish left-wingers to death and 45 to life imprisonment on charges of trying to overthrow the state.

Iraqi pipeline

Manama, Bahrain (AFP) - Iraq signed a contract with a French-Italian consortium for construction of the first section of a pipeline from Iraq to Saudi Arabia.

Polish rampage

Warsaw (Reuters) - Drunken Polish soccer fans tore through a first division club's ground destroying part of the stadium, the Army daily *Zolnierz Wolnosci* reported.

Journalist shot

Bogotá (Reuters) - A Colombian journalist, Cristian Martinez Sarria, aged 50, who worked as police press counsellor was shot dead by three gunmen in Bogotá city centre. He survived an attempt on his life 12 years ago when working for the newspaper *El Tiempo*.

MX hitch

Los Angeles (AP) - The scheduled test launch of an unarmed MX missile was delayed when a problem in a ground system automatically shut down its on-board guidance system, said a spokesman at Vandenberg Air Force base.

Health jolt

Washington (AFP) - Cigarette packages in the United States will shortly carry a much tougher health warning, beginning: "Smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema and may complicate pregnancy." It adds: "quitting smoking now greatly reduces serious risks to your health."

Ban rejected

Ceigny, Switzerland (AP) - The mayor of the Lake Geneva village where Richard Burton died last month, has refused to bar tourists from visiting his grave. Traffic problems prompted demands from some villagers for the cemetery's closure.

Asylum sought

Geneva (Reuters) - Yuri Pavlovitsin, a Soviet soldier interned in Switzerland for two years after being captured by Afghan guerrillas, has asked for political asylum. Mr Felix Goetz, director of the Geneva Residents' Control Office, said.

Nagging news

Tokyo (Reuters) - Horsemeat consumption worldwide declined from a 1979 peak of 628,300 tons to 567,400 tons in 1982, exporters were told at an international horsemeat forum here. Even the French are eating less of it.

Extradited Basques left to recover from hunger strike

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The three suspected Basque guerrillas extradited by France yesterday shared a room in Madrid's prison hospital as they waited to make their first statements to an investigating magistrate.

The three, said to be members of the military wing of ETA, the Basque armed separatist organization, face charges involving the killing between 1978 and 1980 of nine Spanish police or civil guards in the Basque region. There is no death penalty in Spain.

Prison authorities said the three were still recovering from the effects of a six-week hunger strike in France against their extradition. Doctors would decide when they were fit to testify.

Commenting on the first extradition of ETA suspects since democracy was established in 1977, Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, said they opened a new phase in Spain's fight against terrorism.

Madrid believes both that the Basque separatists have lost their French sanctuary from which to organize killings, kidnappings and collection of the so-called "revolutionary tax", and that way has been opened for many other wanted ETA men to be extradited.

The extradition is a big success for the tough approach by the Government of Señor Felipe González against Basque terrorism, with an obvious payoff among the military, and most voters at the next general election.

The street violence in the Basque country, which accompanied Wednesday's general strike called by the "people's unity" coalition, showed the anger of extreme left-wingers close to ETA. But more significant was that the bulk of the Basque working

class did not join the strike, let alone the violence.

A further challenge to Madrid came from Señor Carlos Garañón, chief minister of the Basque autonomous government, now made highly uncomfortable by the understanding between Paris and Madrid.

He even alleged in the Basque Parliament that the Socialist leaders secretly attempted last week to wring negotiations from ETA leaders before the extradition. "It is a good deal more honest to propose publicly an effort to negotiate with ETA as we have done, than attempt it secretly while accusing others of being apologists for ETA," he said.

The three ETA suspects are José García, accused of shooting four civil guards in a restaurant; José Martínez, accused of belonging to a commando unit which killed three policemen in a Jeep; and Francisco Lujambio, accused of shooting two civil guards in a bar.

The three arrived at the hospital in three ambulances, protected by some 20 police cars.

Critics of the extraditions doubt the move will win the Basque people's support. The Government could not risk trying the three before Basque courts, although the extradition case turned precisely on the criminal nature of their offences.

They will be tried in Madrid. Foreign observers will be able to attend the proceedings, the Government has promised.

The sudden line of the Basque government is indicative of great feeling in the area, even though many ordinary people would undoubtedly be relieved if ETA's violence was really curbed as a result of the extraditions.

Toxic death expert quits in Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

The head of the committee investigating epidemiological aspects of Spain's deadly toxic syndrome resigned "for lack of the necessary means" to carry out his job, according to reports published here yesterday.

Dr Susana Sans alleged that in 14 months she had been unable to get the support and equipment to study and classify data and thus form a basis for a long-term follow-up of the illness and its effects.

Nearly 400 Spaniards have died from the mysterious illness which first appeared in May 1981 on the outskirts of Madrid and quickly spread to other parts of the country.

Industrial grade rape seed oil, reprocessed and sold fraudulently as olive oil, was officially blamed for the hundreds of deaths and the tens of thousands of people who suffered temporary or permanent illness.

The precise mechanism of the toxic process, however, was never clearly established to the satisfaction of scientists, despite exhaustive tests both here and abroad. Doubts were cast on the cooking oil theory last May, when a research report was leaked. It claimed that not everyone who fell ill had consumed the oil.

Paintings are ruled crude fakes

From Our Correspondent
Paris

The biggest art forgery case since the fake Van Goghs of the 1960s has ended in Paris with a judgement that three works allegedly by the Dutch abstract master Piet Mondrian were fakes.

The Paris court gave Mme Simone Verdé, a Paris art dealer, a two-year suspended jail sentence for trying to sell the works to the Centre Pompidou for six million francs (about £706,000 at 1978 rates).

The case has long fascinated the Paris art world because the Pompidou Centre, now the main French museum of modern art and the artistic centre of the nation, agreed to buy the paintings despite their earlier rejection by Swiss museums and reputable Paris galleries.

Experts have now declared the paintings crude fakes - there was accelerated aging.

The judge, who granted the centre one franc symbolic damages, accused it of incompetence.

Poland's bishops have approved the statutes for a billion-dollar aid fund for private farmers, thus paving the way for a long-awaited "summit" between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Jozef Glemp tomorrow.

Church and state have been trying to agree on the legal framework of the fund for several months, the central issue being who should control the estimated \$2 billion (£1.6 billion) worth of assistance expected to flow from the West over the next few years.

The Church-negotiating team

MEPs meet their Waterloo Off the rails on the Labour express

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The second battle of Waterloo is being waged around Brussels. It comes as the climax to a long and productive anti-EEC campaign mounted within the European Parliament by the British Labour group and financed out of EEC funds.

The opening salvo came in the form of a telexed release from the socialist group press office here to newspapers and radio stations in Britain. "Euro-MPs want to rename London's Waterloo station", it said. By the time Eurocrats started denying it, a new EEC myth had been added to the growing book of Community legends.

It began in a committee meeting of MEPs discussing the old idea for writing a common European history which would play down the arguments

of the past. West German members are particularly enthusiastic.

M Denis Baudouin, former spokesman to President Pompidou, ridiculed it. You could never stop an Englishman calling his station Waterloo or a Frenchman calling his Austerlitz, he said. Europe had been made of terrible conflicts and by tearing itself apart through the centuries.

For the anti-EEC Labour MEPs on the committee, the mere mention of Waterloo station was enough. "The committee lives in cloud-cuckoo land", Mr Hugh McMahon from Strathclyde West said.

The telexed story cleverly gave the impression that the 24 members of the committee were pushing for a name change. The author was the Labour Party's press officer here, Mr Tony

Robinson, a former *Sunday Mirror* journalist, who specializes in anti-EEC scoops, telling them with a twist he knows will appeal to British newspapers.

This week, MEPs have complained that attempts by the Community to change daylight saving time will lead to old people being nudged and teenagers raped in Britain.

In Paris yesterday, M Baudouin was outraged when he learnt what had happened. "They must all be idiots," he said. Mrs Winifred Ewing, the Scottish Nationalist MEP, who chaired the committee meeting, sent a letter of complaint, saying: "It will go down in history as yet another Euro-myth propagated by malicious sources feeding the popular press."

Confusion on Nkomo 'eviction'

From Jan Raath
Harare

Confusion surrounded the reported eviction yesterday of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of Zapu, from a farm seized by the Government 31 months ago but still used by Mr Nkomo as a country retreat.

Mr Nkomo told *The Times* by telephone from Makwe Ranch near Kezi in southern Matabeleland that he had been told on Tuesday by Mr Wiridzayi Ngarve, the Commissioner of Police, in a telephone call to quit the property.

The ranch was among about 20 seized by the Government in February 1982, all owned by 11 companies with strong Zapu connections, following the discovery on several farms in Matabeleland of quantities of weapons, munitions and military equipment. The companies have been declared unlawful.

Since then, Government-appointed liquidators have been in the process of selling the properties, most of them intended for resettlement. However, Mr Nkomo recently challenged the seizure.

The liquidator replied by sending police to the farm to stop Mr Nkomo from taking any of the property away.

Six journalists trying to visit the farm yesterday morning were ordered by police there to leave and to report to Gwanda police station, about 55 miles away.

Government officials said the journalists were told that the farm was a "protected place" which requires permission for entry, and they were allowed to return to Bulawayo soon afterwards.

Mr Nkomo is still in precarious health, with severe breathing problems. But he is determined to show he is not a mere figurehead, as some party sources had begun to whisper.

The President did not comment directly yesterday on Mr Gromyko's UN speech, or his talks with Mr George Shultz on Wednesday.

But, condemning "aggressive imperialism", he said it made it all the more important to achieve peace.

The Government believes a broad amnesty for political prisoners in August was the high point of this process. The Church says it was a useful step but that there is still a long way to go.

The Church says it has, or is about to receive, the full \$20m to launch the pilot scheme for the fund. President Reagan asked Congress for \$10m, the European Community is prepared, church advisers say, to match this, providing the statutes are satisfactory, and the American Episcopate raised \$3m

Dirty Rhine is a bit cleaner

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn

Less pollution was measured last year in the Rhine, long considered one of Europe's dirtiest rivers, a report by the water authority of North Rhine Westphalia said. Heavy metals no longer posed a threat to drinking water taken from the river, and the oxygen content had improved.

However, the varying concentrations of dangerous substances still posed serious problems, the report said. The river still rates as between "massively" and "critically" affected.

Concentrations of hydrochloric acid were sometimes up to four times the average, and chloride was also causing concern.

Although the French National Assembly has ratified an international agreement on the Rhine, and factories were ordered to bury the salt waste, local protests have held up implementation of the measure.

Germans agree to pay more towards Nato

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

After months of tough bargaining with Washington, Bonn has agreed to a significant increase in its payments for Nato's infrastructure programme. Over the next six years West Germany will pay some DM5,820m (£1,493m) as its share of the DM22,000m programme to improve air bases, ports, fuel pipelines, equipment and munitions storage.

The German contribution, accounting for 26.5 per cent, is some DM1,000m more than Bonn was originally prepared to pay. But after hard talks between German and American defence officials the United States has dropped additional claims for a \$200m special shelter programme and a mid-term review after two years which would have involved a 10 per cent rise in the still open yearly instalments. The agreement now reached includes a review after three years without virtually any automatic rise.

A final decision is still expected early next month, but the US is understood to be ready to accept the latest German offer, although it was still well below the amount demanded by senior Nato officers with the support of the Reagan Administration.

German banking at the figures held up a decision on the programme by Nato Defence Ministers last May. But the Defence Ministry in Bonn said yesterday the way was now clear for approval of the programme by other Nato states.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, have spoken of the need for a greater European contribution to Nato's defence, and Bonn has been as worried as other West

Karpov in masterly second win

Moscow (AP) - Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, won the adjourned sixth game of his championship battle against Gary Kasparov yesterday, giving himself a strong 2-0 lead in the series. The first man to win six matches outright will get the title. Draws do not count.

Karpov, playing black, had retired in a commanding position on Wednesday night when he sealed his forty-second move. Chess experts had predicted he would win when play resumed.

The world champion displayed a perfect command of technique, making not the slightest error in a game most experts considered essentially a routine playoff demanding careful but not inspired play.

Grandmaster Yuri Averbakh, one of the referees and an expert on endgame play, claimed there was a chance to make a draw if Kasparov had retreated his rook to the third row on the fifty-seventh move instead of taking a black pawn.

A source inside the Kasparov camp said the challenger would probably take a time-out today.

Sixth game

White, Kasparov, Black, Karpov

1	g4	g5	2	g4	g5
3	g4	g5	4	g4	g5
5	g4	g5	6	g4	g5
7	g4	g5	8	g4	g5
9	g4	g5	10	g4	g5
11	g4	g5	12	g4	g5
13	g4	g5	14	g4	g5
15	g4	g5	16	g4	g5
17	g4	g5	18	g4	g5
19	g4	g5	20	g4	g5
21	g4	g5	22	g4	g5
23	g4	g5	24	g4	g5
25	g4	g5	26	g4	g5
27	g4	g5	28	g4	g5
29	g4	g5	30	g4	g5
31	g4	g5	32	g4	g5
33	g4	g5	34	g4	g5
35	g4	g5	36	g4	g5
37	g4	g5	38	g4	g5
39	g4	g5	40	g4	g5
41	g4	g5	42	g4	g5
43	g4	g5	44	g4	g5
45	g4	g5	46	g4	g5
47	g4	g5	48	g4	g5
49	g4	g5	50	g4	g5
51	g4	g5	52	g4	g5
53	g4	g5	54	g4	g5
55	g4	g5	56	g4	g5
57	g4	g5	58	g4	g5
59	g4	g5	60	g4	g5
61	g4	g5	62	g4	g5
63	g4	g5	64	g4	g5
65	g4	g5	66	g4	g5
67	g4	g5	68	g4	g5
69	g4	g5	70	g4	g5
71	g4	g5	72	g4	g5
73	g4	g5	74	g4	g5
75	g4	g5	76	g4	g5
77	g4	g5	78	g4	g5
79	g4	g5	80	g4	g5

White, Kasparov, Black, Karpov

White, Kasparov, Black, Karpov

White, Kasparov, Black, Karpov

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White, Kasparov, Black, Karpov

White, Kasparov, Black, Karpov

Sri Lanka's proposals moving closer to Tamil autonomy demand

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Elections by the end of the year to new district councils, the setting up of indirectly-elected provincial councils, the withdrawal of troops from the streets of the troubled northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka and their replacement by specially trained police commandos are part of a new drive to end the desperate ethnic crisis in the island republic, disclosed yesterday by President Junius Jayewardene.

In the course of a long and wide-ranging discussion in his office in the presidential secretariat overlooking the Indian Ocean Mr Jayewardene told me that he expected this weekend's plenary session of the all-party talks to be the last. "Then we must prepare legislation and pass it through parliament," he said.

The representatives of the Buddhist clergy attending the talks are reported to have turned against the idea of inter-district coordinating units as a compromise between those demanding regional autonomy and those resisting devolution of powers to anything larger than a district in the all-party talks which were called last January to find a consensus on ways of ending the conflict.

Nor, the president thinks, will the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) be satisfied. "But I am going ahead with whatever I think is the consensus," he said.

The president spoke plainly about the possibility that provincial councils will be set up as a result of all districts in a province agreeing to coordinate, even though the idea of provincial councils has been anathema to the Sinhalese until now. "Some people call them zonal councils," he smiled. But he made it clear that inter-provincial cooperation would not be permitted.

Powers to be devolved upon the new councils have yet to be settled but he indicated yesterday that they could include limited tax raising, and even control of crime fighting, though not of the armed forces. These proposals would be a considerable advance by the president down the road to a compromise with Tamil demands.

However, even if the TULF does agree, Mr Jayewardene believes it likely that the Tamil extremists will carry on their terrorist actions. He repeated yesterday his offer to meet the Tamil militants, "without preconditions", to discuss the terms of any amnesty which would enable them to give up their armed struggle, but in the meantime is working towards removing the army from direct confrontation.

"The army does commit excesses," he admitted. "The army is not a civil administration. The army is created for a specific purpose. To use it

otherwise is not fair on the army, not fair on the citizens, not fair on anybody."

Police commandos are at present being trained by British former members of the Special Air Services, and will eventually take over. The first batch are being sent to the Eastern Province soon where the rebel activity is not so intense. Later, when more numbers are trained - up to 1,000 the President suggested they will be sent to the Northern Province too.

Special police training will also be given by experts from Israel. "We wanted their advice with regard to training our investigative organizations," Mr Jayewardene said. He added that the training had not yet begun, and he denied that the Israeli experts were representatives of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organization.

The President said that he had nothing to fear from the Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi in India, though he hoped that after her elections she would clamp down on the Tamil extremists operating out of the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

He would also be seeking backing for his plans from the opposition party in Sri Lanka, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, led by former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, which is at present boycotting the talks.

Fate of doomed Arctic explorer

Photographs released this week by Canadian anthropologists show the left hand (above) and the body (right) of Petty Officer John Torrington, who was killed when he was buried in 1846 during an abortive Arctic expedition.

He was on the doomed Franklin expedition - of 1845-48, which was seeking the North-West passage.

A university team which recently opened the grave and that of another sailor on Beechey Island, Northwest Territories, found the bodies

almost perfectly preserved by the permafrost in which they lay. After taking these samples, the researchers reburied the bodies.

Professor Owen Beattie, of Alberta University, said that the sailors' remains looked more alive than dead. "It is like a time machine, seeing someone who looks as they did 138 years ago, wearing their clothing."

Torrington, who was 20 when he died and Able Seaman John Hartnell, aged 25, were on Sir John Franklin's expedition to find a route from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Sikhs give up protest after pledge on temple

Amritsar (Reuters) - Sikh high priests yesterday called off a mass march on the Golden Temple after the Indian Government agreed to withdraw security forces from the complex and hand it over to religious leaders by tomorrow.

Settlement of the crisis over control of the holiest Sikh shrine was reached at a meeting between the priests and President Zail Singh, who is a Sikh.

One of the five high priests, Sahab Singh, said that the march, planned for Monday, had been cancelled. It had been called to press for withdrawal of troops who have occupied the complex since it was stormed by the Army in June.

"We have also given up plans for a victory celebration at the request of the Government and instead will hold a three-day celebration of our holy book on Saturday, when we regain control of the shrine," the high priest said.

Major-General Gouri Shankar, in charge of security forces in Punjab State, said that the Army would withdraw as soon as the temple was handed back to the priests. Although troops had been replaced with paramilitary forces, the Golden Temple was still under army control.

The priests yesterday exonerated the President from religious charges, including wearing shoes when he visited the shrine after the army action.

The temple was badly damaged when troops stormed it.

Landmark for Central America

US left in the cold at talks with EEC

From Christopher Thomas, San José, Costa Rica

The European Community is poised for its first political and economic intervention in Central America, a region torn by war and poverty but increasingly united behind a desire to be extricated from US domination.

Washington, with its long record of direct and covert military entanglement in some of the world's classic banana republics, is watching warily as foreign ministers of the five Central American nations here for talks with all 10 EEC foreign ministers.

The two-day conference is regarded throughout Latin America as a historical political landmark. Essentially Central America is saying it wants Europe to help lessen the overbearing influence of the mighty superpower to the north. The official agenda speaks of initiating a comprehensive and structured political and economic dialogue.

The United States has not been invited, not even as an observer, and has not been kept officially informed through the usual diplomatic channels. The conference, more than any event in recent history is viewed by Central America as an expression of individuality and regional identity.

The Americans will see what develops before attempting to clarify their somewhat ambivalent attitude. Washington has no desire to see its political influence lessened by increased

European involvement. Economically, however, it would in principle welcome EEC intervention, although it is worried that the left-wing Nicaraguan Government would benefit in a regional aid package.

The EEC ministers will probably agree to increased cultural exchanges and approve the broad outlines of a regional development plan. A medium to long term Community aid package of around \$250m (£201m) is being talked about by EEC officials. The precise details will be subject to further lengthy discussions.

Central America began preliminary talks with Community officials in the summer, with a huge shopping list of economic assistance programmes, most of which were summarily rejected. There is a sense of confusion in the region over why it does not enjoy the entire range of EEC preferential benefits given, for example, to Mexico, Argentina and Brazil.

The final outline agreement now on the table is apparently moderate, and certainly nothing like the enormous, long-term nation-by-nation selective aid programme of the US.

European diplomats in Costa Rica emphasize that the Community has no wish to usurp or interfere with the Contadora regional peace process established early last year by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. It took its name from a Panamanian island where the first meeting was held.

Europe enthusiastically supports the process. Officially, so does the US although its true commitment is a matter of widespread doubt.

The Costa Rican conference will implicitly underline Europe's extensive criticism of President Reagan's militaristic response to the Cuban-backed Sandinista Government of Nicaragua.

Duarte's failure, page 12

Managua opens poll to right-wing coalition

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The Sandinista Government has reopened the list of candidates for Nicaragua's general election to allow the right-wing coalition of Señor Arturo Cruz to reconsider its abstention, but a high-ranking government member said there will be no postponement of polling day as the coalition has requested.

The Government had made an offer to Señor Cruz through intermediaries to postpone the date until November 30 on condition that the coalition, known as the Democratic Coordinating Committee, signed a letter condemning United States aggression. The Sandinistas received no reply and polling will go ahead on November 4.

Señor Cruz told President Belisario Betancur of Colombia during a recent visit to Bogotá that he was ready to make a late entry to the election. The President then telephoned Señor Sergio Ramírez, a member of the three-man Nicaraguan junta and vice-presidential candidate for the ruling Sandinista Front, informing him that the coalition was required to drop its list of nine conditions for taking part.

including dialogue with the US-backed Contras, if it could be guaranteed full access to radio and television, freedom to mobilize its supporters and a

copy of the new electoral register. When the Nicaraguans accepted, President Betancur conveyed Señor Cruz's request for a postponement of the election to February 22 to allow him 90 days to campaign. After further consultations, Señor Ramírez offered to put back the date until November 30 and to guarantee Señor Cruz extra broadcasting time to catch up the other parties, provided the coalition denounce US aggression. This would make the postponement more palatable to strong popular forces within Nicaragua opposed to giving any ground to the right.

The inscription period was reopened to Tuesday until October 1, and the Supreme Court has reinstated, temporarily at least, the legal status of the three coalition parties, the Social Christians, Social Democrats and Constitutional Liberals.

The six other parties taking part, headed by the two largest opposition forces, the Independent Liberals and Democratic Conservatives, met on Wednesday to analyse the electoral climate. They agreed to meet again today.

Señor Cruz has been depicted by the Government as "the missionary from Washington" whose boycott serves US rather than Nicaragua.



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Magical creation of period

Forever Young (15)
Classics Haymarket,
Oxford Street, Chelsea

The strength of the adaptation is in

The *Bounty* arrives with the undeserved reputation of being the real story of the historical event which has already inspired two pictures — the Laughton-Gable version of *Muliny on the Bounty* directed by Frank Lloyd in 1935 and the Trevor Howard-Marlon Brando remake by Lewis Milestone of 1962. Readers of Glyn Christian's *Fragile Paradise* — the latest of thousands of accounts of the affair, but the best-researched portrait of Fletcher Christian — will recognize departures from history which sometimes seem

The troubles no doubt rise from the film's complicated history. It was initially to have been made by David Lean as two full-length films. Lean departed the project, but the producer Dino De Laurentiis was committed to the extent of a million-dollar replica of the *Bounty* (steel, clad in wood) which had been prepared for it. Bolt's two scripts



The publicity for *Forever Young* is in two minds about whether or not the film belongs to the "First Love" series from the same stable, David Puttnam's *Enigma Films*. One can

It centres on a boyhood friendship created out of passion for rock and roll. The two friends meet again 25 years on, when one is a celibate

David Robinson

**Lile Jimmy
Williamson**
Duke's Playhouse,
Lancaster

In fact this play (an early Pownall work first staged here in 1975 and certainly ready for revival) is a less colourful affair, not fearing to be arid or oblique. It sees Ashton as a naive, old-fashioned liberal left high and dry by the tide of history – but unfortunately with a personal psychology that largely confuses the issue. Jon Strickland.

Punctuating the action -
much, much too frequently -

Anthony Masters

It was a curious idea to juxtapose this work with Rachmaninov's Second Piano Concerto, in which the soloist was Cecile Ousset. Opinion of her playing seems divided, but I can only say that while she certainly possesses strength and a formidable technique I found there to be no depth to her reading. The first movement had none of the darkness that it ought to have, and the more lyrical passages were self-consciously rather than naturally moulded. Very professional, but very disquieting.

Stephen Pettitt

David Gilmore was well on the way to building the Nuffield

It also marks Geoff Bullen's opening production. Steinbeck's novel may be an O-level text but when was the stage version last performed? *Of Mice and Men* has paid the usual penalty of a popular masterpiece. The story is so strong and memorable

Crooks, the black labourer, for instance, is driven into malevolence by his own kind of social exclusion. Likewise Curley's young wife: there is no better passage in the narrative than the scene where Lennie and the girl are drawn together by their shared fondness for stroking soft things – both going into ecstasies at the idea of velvet – which leads straight on to her appalling accidental death.

Mr Mantle throughout underplaying the King Kong side of Lennie so as to emphasize the idea of a little boy, almost a crybaby, with the anatomy of one of nature's bullies. His blubbering distress and obstinate sulks with Lou Hirsch's parental George in the first scene are extremely moving. The album ends with the boy's dream speeches and for the fight with the psychotic Curley. Supporting performances, particularly William Roberts's Slim and Calvin Simpson's snarlingly obsequious Crooks, are well up to standard. Sean Cavanaugh's set combining rural authenticity with the sense of an infernal machine.

Irving Wardle

James Williamson (1842-1930), one and only Lord Ashton of Ashton, made himself the fifth richest man in the world with his linoleum factory here, sat as a Liberal MP and then as a peer following generous gifts to that party. And lived a long life of controversy and eccentricity. His *Times* obituary implies a partly comic tyrant-figure which, with David Pownall's name as author for

A welcome lift to thriller-writing


LONDON A

The plot teetered frequently on the edge of incomprehensibility, not unusual in good thrillers, the computer graphics became cleverer as the serial proceeded; and any feeling that


Should we see *Bird of Prey 3*, many of the characters we have met will be gone forever. Roche disposed of quite a few but, in memoriam as it were, mention should be made of the contributions of Bob Peck, Terence Rigby and Heather Tobias. They also serve who are cast as victims. Jan Holden was a construct of a mother-in-law we would prefer not to have and her performance will sustain the matrimonial legend.

giving an example of his techniques of micro-management. "Why are we sending a *Mirror* photographer to Paris to take a picture of a Bond lady?" he demanded. That is how you raise purchase prices of £113m perhaps. He is to have a second coming next week, but I think I shall be recovering from the first.

Dennis Hackett



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15

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SPECTRUM

Having a ball at the grass roots of rugby

Twickenham is not the oldest rugby ground in the world, but proudly maintains its position as the heart and soul of the game. Simon Barnes reflects on the first 75 years, on the eve of a match between England and a world XV to commemorate the anniversary of the headquarters of the RFU



But the land selected by Williams was bought for £5,572 (12s 6d). The RFU must be pleased they managed to scrape together that last 12s 6d, because the cabbage patch has been a fair old success. The French call it "la cathédrale de rugby".

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It is surprising that Twickenham is only 75 years old. It has an air of utterly British rightness and a feeling of such inevitability that one assumes it must have been there forever.

Twickenham is often seen as a shrine to Victorian values but in fact the first game was played there on October 2, 1909. That is why tomorrow its seventy-fifth birthday party will take place when an England XV takes on a team of international stars, the Rugby Football Union's President's XV.

Other countries may have their rugby unions but England glories in the fact that there is only one Rugby Football Union, which of course, has its headquarters at Twickenham.

And there, on the wall of the Presidents' Room at Twickenham hangs the charter in which the RFU was granted a coat of arms in its centenary year of 1970: crest, a demi lion rampant resting his sinister paw on a rugby ball proper. The motto, which means "may

rugby flourish everywhere" is *Quod non vincit, sed vincit*, which is Latin for "what does not win, but wins".

Provided of course that there was a decent stage for the event. The Colosseum, or something along those lines. Billy Williams (a rugby name that has a classic ring to it) was aware of the need for a good stage for a good game. For too long, England had been a bunch of restless wanderers, playing their international matches at Crystal Palace or Richmond or Blackheath, or in remote places up-country.

Williams thought a spot just outside London would be ideal. So he found a fruit and vegetable garden near the River Crane: a part of the world where Turner used to paint, where Pope, Swift, Gay and Fielding all lived: Twickenham.

Round every sporting body ever created, gathers a bunch of far-sighted men, convinced they know what is the best thing for the game. And they saw at once that Twickenham would never catch on as a centre for the rugby-playing world: too low lying, they said, and too far from London. Scornfully they dubbed it "Billy Williams's cabbage patch".

But in truth, both Twickenham and the game of rugby have changed since G. V. Carey kicked off in 1909 and Harlequins beat Richmond 14-10. At Twickenham, the huge stands have risen and so indeed, has the pitch. The critics of the cabbage patch had some justice on their side, for until the banks of the Crane were built up, the ground was liable to flooding: in 1927 you could have rowed a boat round the south terrace. Layers of clinker beneath the pitch lifted it up and improved the drainage.

A fancy modern stand has gone up at one end of the ground with expensive boxes, steeply raked seating, loads of concrete and beneath it, the Rose Room now available for "functions", a place where rugby men can cheer themselves sick at club annual dinners. It is part of Twickenham's serious attempt to sell itself more efficiently: the amateur game is big business these days.

Not that there is any trouble in selling the major internationals: here you are talking about a turnover of £400,000 a game, and thousands more returned to unlucky ticket applicants. But the RFU is trying to attract bigger crowds to the lesser fixtures, of which Saturday's gala is one. On the big days, many club games are suspended and the clubs troop down to Twickenham, making a kind of Sunday School outing of the jaunt.

But the RFU treasurer, Sandy Sanders, is charged with the task of "waking up the sleeping giant" of Twickenham. He wants to make it a year-round place, rather than one that rouses itself monstrously on a few Saturdays in the year. He

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Changing times: horses graze on the pitch through the summer of 1915 (top) but modern methods have now taken over (centre), in the background is the new stand. In the changing rooms, old-fashioned baths are still used

the world commemorating the RFU centenary.

Twickenham became the ball-wed centre of rugby union shortly after the split with the Northern Union, who went away to found the unmentionable Rugby League. But the RFU has carried on through triumph and disaster, through England's first defeat at Twickenham, at the hands of South Africa, in the 1912-13 season, and through the wars, in the first of which Twickenham was a grazing ground for cattle and sheep and in the second was requisitioned, used by the

Civil Defence, the car park becoming allotments, and the iron railing torn up and contributed as scrap for the war effort. Twickenham was also struck a blow by a V-bomb.

Now was that the end of Twickenham's involvement in international sports? No, it was not. The Rugby Football Union is as ever, deeply involved in international sports politics - or as they would prefer to put it, in trying to keep politics out of international sport. It amounts to the same thing. The game itself has changed violently,

forward method play dominating at the expense of twinkle-toed expertise and intuitive back play. Money and the talk of professionalism hang over the RFU, the guardians of the amateur game as they see themselves, like the sword of Damocles. The game and all that surrounds it gets harder, tougher, more prone to controversy.

But Twickenham survives: like the game itself, Twickenham is a survivor. On Saturday, with a bit of luck, the seventy-fifth birthday party will be an exhibition of rugby football's unique blend of mayhem and poetic grace. Later in the year, Twickenham will greet the Australians and the Romanians. In the past, teams from Fiji, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, the United States and Japan have played there.

And rugby is also played in the most unlikely places: the Solomon Islands, Argentina, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore. Twickenham lies at the heart of a global sport, and the Rugby Football Union, more than any other body in the game, has a responsibility to all the rest of the rugby playing world. For when in doubt, rugby looks to Twickenham.

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The game I will never forget

It was the summer of 1979, the year of our success, when Roger Uttley, captain of the England XV, was then living and playing in France, but he and John Scott dominated the ball and I even managed one or two at the front myself. Neil Bennett as stand off half kicked a penalty in the first half and scored a try to put us 7-0 up. It was a foul day, the rain lashing down and the French must have wished they were anywhere else but Twickenham until Costes, their wing, scored a try with barely 10 minutes to go.

It was converted and after that we just had to hang on praying for John West, the Irish referee, to blow his whistle. There was an explosion of noise at the end. We had won a bit of respect back. Bill Beaumont won 34 caps for England between 1975 and 1982, the most by a lock forward and led his country 21 times, more than any other player. He also captained the 1980 British Lions in South Africa.

I had been made captain in 1979. England could hardly have been much lower before the game. We had lost to New Zealand, could only manage a draw at home with Scotland, and lost to Ireland. We went out against the French knowing we had to do something to salvage our pride even though we were without two outstanding forwards, Cotton and Uttley, and had two players making their first appearance, Smart in the front row, and Cardus at centre.

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Switched off by a Capital idea

moreover... Miles Kington

Hearing that Brian Rust's programme, *Mardi Gras*, had been killed off last Sunday by Capital Radio was like seeing a favourite building knocked down or learning that the local station was being closed. No, it was worse than that - it was like being told of the death of a favourite relative.

God may forgive you, Capital Radio, but I don't think I shall. For those who never heard it, the full name of the programme was *Mardi Gras: A carnival of the best in popular music and all that jazz*.

At 10pm every Sunday for 10 years, after the news and the ads, came a frenetic scratchy old version of "Tiger Rag", fading away to be replaced by Brian Rust's voice. No pseudo-American is Rust, no smooth DJ, but a real person with an eager, slightly scruffy, vaguely regional voice talking as fast as he could.

And what records! All 78s from his own collection, mostly from the 1920s and 1930s. A lot were straight jazz, though some leant sideways into dance music, some sports vocalists, a few came from films and one every six months was a tango record from Buenos Aires.

I used to pride myself on a useful knowledge of jazz history until I started listening to Brian Rust; not only had I never heard most of the records, I had never heard of the bands.

If there was an unknown orchestra playing in a hotel in San Antonio in 1927 or a get-together of Benny Goodman and the boys in 1935 that nobody else knew about, Brian Rust was sure to know.

Sometimes he knew, but didn't have a copy. Then he would get a copy. Occasionally it would take a long time - several requests he played two or three years after receiving them, because it took him that long to find a copy of the record.

He would apologize for the poor quality of a King Oliver 78

from 1923, adding that it was the only known copy in existence. He once played Luis Russell record which didn't exist - he had only a tape transcription of it.

It was the only programme on the air today which seemed homemade, totally personal. It didn't seem to come from Capital Radio, it seemed to come from Rust's front room, where he sat with a pile of 78s and an old machine, dying to play them to you.

"What have we got next?" he would enthuse. "Ah yes - a 1932 recording by Nat Schildkret and his band, with a hot solo by, you'll never guess who..." and in it would go, and we would sit through acres of sighing saxophones till we got to the hot solo.

Sometimes he would make the listeners do the work. He once urged everyone to write in with nominations for the hottest record of all time and then played the dozen finalists, ending up with the winning record by King Oliver, which I hated, but the programme was great.

Later he organized a contest for the sweetest jazz 78 of all time. Some of the finalists were wonderful - Duke Ellington's "Mood Indigo" for example, and the rare "Junk Man" by Benny Goodman and Jack Teagarden, with jazz harp by Caspar Reardon - but the winner again was King Oliver, with the tune on the other side of his previous winning 78.

I leapt from my chair yelling, "Fix Fix", but in my heart of hearts I knew that Rust would never stoop to fix anything.

He had an engagingly patronizing attitude to female listeners, whom he tended to call the ladies or the girls; sometimes he had segregated programmes with female-only requests (or

female-only singers) and once or twice he asked his wife Mary to pick the whole night's records at random.

He was secretly in love with Annette Hanshaw, a sweet-voiced singer who started recording in the 1920s at the age of 16 and gave up in her twenties, and I think I was too. He once related how he had met Miss Hanshaw in New York, now getting on and totally surprised that anyone should seek her out let alone from London, England.

He educated us about forgotten songwriters like Neil Moret. He filled in our education on early Hoagy Carmichael and reminded us about Red

Mackenzie. He tried to turn us on to Al Bowlly, unsuccessfully in my case, and seemed to think that Eddie Lang was better than Django Reinhardt, which is just plain ridiculous.

What he did best of all was make us think that it all mattered. I don't think his listening figures were that high, but I bet that every listener loved him and taped every note illegally. I never let a Sunday evening pass without tuning in, if I was around, and I don't know what I'm going to do now.

Capital Radio tells us that he will be coming back occasionally, and I suppose I should thank them for those 10 years. But I'm not in that sort of mood. Until Brian Rust comes back full-time with *Mardi Gras*, I'm not coming back to Capital Radio.

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ACROSS

1 Shill cry (6)

5 Paris Stock Exchange (6)

8 IBA predecessor (1,1,1)

9 Clear again (2,4)

10 Change for better (6)

11 Nil (4)

12 Repentant (8)

14 Potato spirit (6)

17 Last month (6)

19 Indian diamond (3,1,4)

22 Fourth Gospel (4)

24 Barrows (6)

25 Country house (6)

26 Japanese drama (3)

27 Stick to (6)

28 Locomotives (6)

DOWN

2 Waiting line (5)

3 Blow up (7)

4 Key person (7)

5 Powerful financier (5)

6 Unqualified (5)

7 Dutch Guiana (7)

13 Sick (3)

15 Resonant (7)

16 Age (3)

17 Honourable (7)

18 Baja resort (7)

20 Habituate (7)

21 Hold belief (5)

23 Navaho hut (5)

SOLUTION TO No 456

ACROSS: 8 Ornithologist 9 Cat 10 Awestruck 11 Wrong 13 R

16 Express 19 Inapt 22 Plus 24 Bap 25 Niggardliness

DOWN: 1 Moscow 2 Amatto 3 Strange 4 Poseur 5 Loot 6

7 Stoker 12 Rex 14 Gainsaid 15 Alp 16 Expand 17 Plunge 18 S

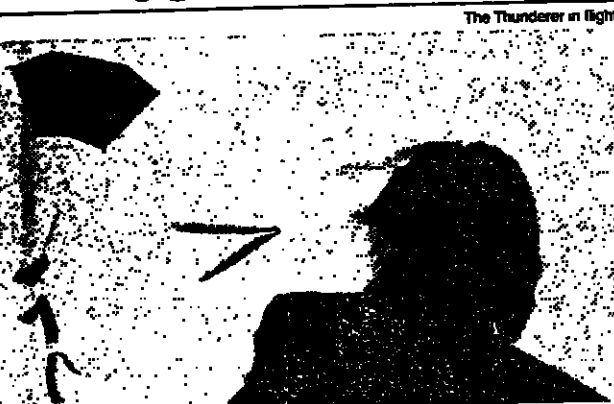
20 Ambler 21 Typist 23 Feet

SOLUTION TO No 456
ACROSS: 8 Ornithologist 9 Cat 10 Awestruck 11 Wrong 13 Regular 16 Express 19 Inapt 22 Plus four 24 Bap 25 Niggardliness
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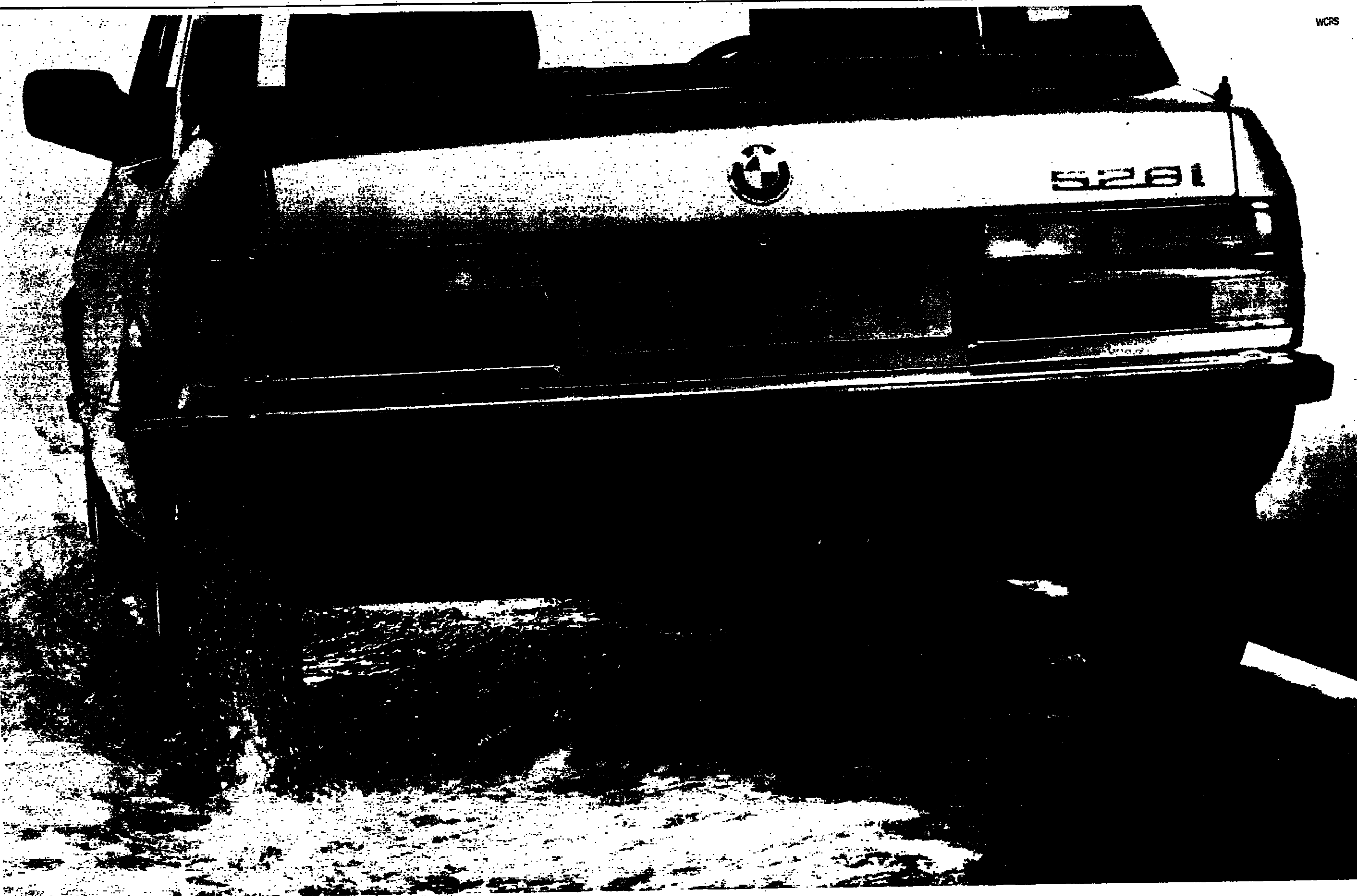
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In more graphic terms, at 70mph that amounts to the width of a football pitch.

ABS also allows you to commit one of motor-ing's cardinal sins. That is, steer and brake simultaneously.

An advantage that wasn't lost on a journalist from 'Fast Lane'.

"I've slammed the brakes on while cornering at speed on a wet, greasy road... the car simply carried on round the corner, slowing dramatically as it did."

In short, it means that you're in control of all 5 wheels all of the time.

While most manufacturers don't give you the option at all, ABS is now available on all 6 cylinder BMWs.

Of course, the old maxim still applies: Any car is only as safe as its driver.

But it's good to know that, in an emergency, a BMW's brakes will calmly think for themselves.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

Put me on the head
make me a VIP

At the station, chaos developed. In the words of one veteran: "The telephone lines never stopped ringing. It was a



100-443887-100

...years, several of my friends
...different...
...I was finally...
...along to the... years

Judy Miles

use at all, to B-Meds or anyone else.

6 In moments of doubt or depression, one police officer simply looks at the little girl, then at pictures of the unrecognizable body found 10 days later.



information ring infrequently these days, but there is plenty of evidence of the earlier activity. The keyboards on the computer VDUs have become scuffed and dirty from usage; the carousels of ring-folders holding the statements are now over six feet

It may be nothing more than an attempt to approach a child which is reported to the police and leads to an arrest. The telephone may ring at Leith and someone will say: "We have a man here you might like."

Big Blond, suitably dumfounded expelled a long hiss of reverent astonishment as he

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*Singapore Airlines
First Class*

هكذا من الاصل

Dom Brignon, Waterford Crystal, Hennessy V.O., Malosso! Caviar and gentle hostesses in sarong kebayas, caring for you as only they know how.

Dear travel agent, please stop the cows staring at me...

For the next few weeks, tour operators will be sorting through the annual deluge of complaints. In a year which saw the recurrence of large scale hotel overbookings and a spate of violent muggings in Spain - including the murder on the Costa Brava of Scottish holidaymaker David Mathieson - one might have expected these issues to have formed the core of most complaints. Not a bit of it, says Ron Wheelhead of customer relations for Thomson Holidays, Britain's biggest holiday company which took more than a million abroad this summer. "Holidaymakers are complaining about petty, silly little things. Such as? 'The fact that their hotel is next to a road. How do they get to their hotel if it's not next to a road?'"

But the greatest trouble for Thomson clients this year, it seems, has been the behaviour of fellow holidaymakers - and rowdy British youths have been disturbing the peace all over Spain this summer from Benidorm to Ibiza.

Mr Wheelhead said if someone really wanted action over a spoilt holiday, "they should try to sort it out with a holiday company representative there and then."

Perhaps one of the most common grievances is that the holiday fails to live up to the brochure promises. A family from Berkshire with two young children were attracted by a two-week package in a three star hotel that was described as "friendly" and "particularly suitable for families with children". It offered "cots, baby minding, high chairs and early supper". When they arrived, the hotel was not up to three star standard, the staff were rude and the promised facilities for children practically non-existent.

The Which? Personal Service, which subsequently took up the claim, maintained that not only were the expressed terms (those spelt out in the brochure) not met, but an implied, unwritten term, present in all holiday contracts, that the accommodation will be "reasonable" was not fulfilled either. An initial complaint sent to the holiday company by the family was answered by a letter saying:



With her unmistakable pout and jutting breasts, she looks down at many a dull town hall meeting, immortalized as Marianne, the emblem of post-revolutionary France.

Brigitte Bardot was more than just a goddess. For a war-weary generation, she came to personify a new, liberated, sun-soaked, care-free France. The powers that be accepted that, and gave their permission for her to be used as the model for a new Marianne.

Today she is 50, and from a distance looks pretty much the same as she did 30 years ago - the same mane of long blonde hair (dyed, as she is a brunette), the same skin-tight jeans and heavily mascaraed eyes. She still attracts many an admiring glance, but no longer sees herself as sex symbol, nor makes any effort to embellish herself. The cosmetic surgery or gruelling aerobic exercises of other ageing stars are not for her. She simply wants to be what she is.

Yet she hates growing old. It frightens her. "What does it feel like to be about to be 50?" she was asked in a recent, rare, interview in *Paris Match*. "It makes me want to puke!" she replied with a laugh.

"It's really difficult growing old. People who say 'It's marvellous to be 50', must be mad! I've got the temperament of a young girl. I dance, I play the guitar, and I feel as if I'm 16, but my face doesn't fit... It's not only the end of youth which gets me. It's the beginning of all the problems with one's health - I who have never been ill. And in another ten years? 'It will be worse. I'll be 60, and prefer not to think about that.'"

With the exception two years ago of a three-hour television documentary on her life, it's been 11 years since BB last agreed to make a film. Since then she has lived more or less as a recluse in her house at St. Tropez, on the French Riviera, devoting her life to the defence of animals. Yet the legend lives on.

In a recent poll, where people were asked which women they thought had done most for the image of France, Brigitte Bardot was placed second overall, after Mme Simone Veil, and was actually the first choice of young people in the 18-24 age group. Yet she was never considered a good actress.

Still turning heads at 50, Brigitte Bardot pictured near her home

Bardot at fifty - happy but afraid

Diana Geddes on how the still beautiful former sex goddess mourns the fact that she feels 16 but is growing old

and her private life was frankly a mess, as she herself admits.

It was what she represented that was important. She did for France what the Beatles did for Britain, only she started earlier. She was 14 when her picture first appeared on the cover of *Elle* magazine. That was in 1948. It was still only 1952 when she married her first husband, Roger Vadim, who was to turn her into a world-famous star with his film *And God Created Woman* in 1956.

Her era of glory coincided with a rediscovered sense of national greatness and optimism under De Gaulle, before the "events" of May 1968 and the economic recession of the 1970s. She

'A hundred fantastic letters cannot replace the arms of a man who holds you tight'

was adored, and detested, and plagued by *Paparazzi*. One British journalist wrote at the time: "BB is the greatest shock suffered by the French since the 1789 revolution."

What is life like at 50 for such an idol? She has no regrets about the passing of her stardom. She now hates the vanities and the vulgarities of the Hollywood world. She claims that she is happier than she was, because she has now finally got what she wants: peace. But she is still subject to terrible depressions, and rumours of another

possible suicide attempt were rife last year when she mysteriously cancelled her 49th birthday celebrations at the last minute, and later turned up in hospital.

In the interview with *Paris Match*, she says that she sometimes feels she just has not got the strength to go on. "Sometimes I find myself crying alone in bed at night. A hundred fantastic letters cannot replace the arms of a man who holds you tight and says: 'Go on, Brigitte! I need warmth and physical encouragement as well. It's difficult. I cry all day... it happens quite often, and then I pick myself up again...'"

"I have been very happy, very rich, very beautiful, much adulated, very famous, and very unhappy. I've been let down too often. I've had really terrible disappointments in my life. That is why I've chosen to withdraw, to live alone... I sometimes dream about another great love affair, but such things don't happen to me any more. I don't expect anything, otherwise I'll only be disappointed again..."

"Men are more concerned with other things now than their feelings for a woman. They no longer want to be responsible for someone, but when two people live together, they must be responsible for the person they live with. Women have wanted too much to rid themselves of men. Long live Women's Lib! Now, they are alone..."

"A woman is made to make the life of a man happy, not to work all day and then makeasty deep frozen meals in the evening before settling down in front of the television. A woman is made to arrange vases of flowers, to

prepare good-smelling soups, and to create a beautiful home. Work, OK, but not at any price. Money and the television are the two great scourges of modern society. No one talks to one another any more."

In that interview, Brigitte Bardot explains that she has turned to animals because of her disillusionment with life and men. But in another less gloomy article on Bardot, published in *Paris Match* earlier this month, Roger Vadim reports a recent conversation with his ex-wife in which she talks about what Vadim refers to as, "the man she shares her life with and has known for several years" of whom she reportedly says: "I get on better and better with him. There is a kind of gentleness I've never known before."

Brigitte Bardot's campaign in defence of animals is not just a dilettante escapism. It is more even than a vocation, she says it is a passion, based on a life-long love of animals. When

'I've been very rich, very beautiful, much adulated, very famous... and very unhappy'

she first began filming, it was always her ambition to earn enough money so as to be able to buy a farm where no animal was killed, she says.

A vegetarian, she now lives with 60 cats and 11 dogs, most of them abandoned strays which she has taken in; a goat bought from a market where they were being sold strung up by their hind legs; and a foal saved from the slaughterhouse. The local children call her the "Animal Fairy." But, she says with a rueful smile, she has no magic wand, and therefore has to depend on sheer hard work, badgering ministers, writing thousands of letters, taking part in demonstrations.

President Mitterrand recently wrote to congratulate her on her activities in defence of animals and to invite her to come and see him. She plans to use the occasion to ask him to set up a ministry for animal's rights.

"There's one for women, and they need it much less than animals," she says, adding: "If I could ever say one day that my life has not been entirely useless, it would be thanks to my defence of animals."

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Why Harry went home so early

The Princess of Wales's decision to exchange the reassuring presence of Mr George Finkler and his St Mary's colleagues, who are only a few minutes away across the park from Kensington Palace, for the peace and quiet of rural Gloucestershire illustrates the changing patterns of childbirth. In the last 50 years the improvements in the management of pregnancy and labour, particularly with the control of anaesthesia, has meant that the emphasis in delivery has shifted away from post-natal to pre-natal and even, recently, pre-conceptual.

In the early 1930s infection and haemorrhage were still so severe a problem that in the largest maternity hospital in outer London lots were given by the junior doctors for the duty of supervising the post-natal wards where, all too frequently, the triumphs of the labour ward were nullified by tragedies during the lying in. By the 1950s the only emotion which made housewives reluctant to visit these wards was boredom.

Prince Harry's return to Kensington when a day old, and his move to Gloucestershire within the first week of his life has lent royal support to the present view that when home surroundings are good and the delivery normal, a mother and her baby are better off at home, away from the hazards of antibiotic resistant, or relatively resistant, hospital-bred bacteria.

Over the past few centuries royal deliveries have always led changing social and medical fashions. The Georgians thought that midwifery, whether in a palace or a cottage, was woman's work. Queen Charlotte's delivery was undertaken by a team of midwives under the command



Off to the country: Diana and baby

of a Mrs Draper, although she allowed a number of courtiers and politicians to be present to ensure that the succession was not compromised. The doctor, Mr William Hunter, the father of modern surgery, was kept firmly outside the labour room door.

The first royal birth at which a doctor was in attendance was the delivery of Princess Charlotte by Sir Richard D'Oyley. The occasion was not a success. The baby died for days, leading to a 12-hour sequestration. The pushing stage, which by 1790 was being watched and by her ordeal the baby was smothered and placenta, which was removed manually. Unfortunately, in doing so he was injured the woman. The mother and baby died.

Without this disaster, Queen Victoria, who by popularizing the use of anaesthesia in childbirth, maintained the royal family's tradition of being obstetric fashion setters, would have been unlikely ever to have come to the throne.

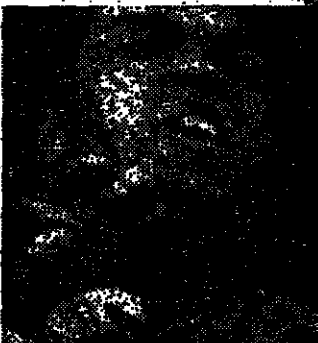
A knockout disease

Nobody can doubt that Mohammed Ali has troubles with his central nervous system. The quick footwork, lightning punch, and the crackling wit have given way to a shuffling gait, slow movements, a laboured speech and a paucity of facial expression. The premature deterioration in his health has been ascribed to the years of punishing his brain, has had no to do with the boxing ring, but a prominent American neurologist now says that his real problem is Parkinson's disease.

The disease is caused by the gradual, but progressive loss of nerve cells in a part of the brain known as the substantia nigra. In the 1940s Swedish doctors suggested that these cells produce the neurotransmitter, dopamine, which there is a lack of. A chemical malfunction of the brain gives rise to the signs and symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Why it occurs is unknown, but other diseases can cause incidental damage to the substantia nigra, and the problem is more accurately described as Parkinsonism.

It is therefore possible that both the neurologist and the anti-boxing lobby are right and that Mohammed Ali's substantia nigra has, in common with many other parts of his brain, been damaged by the blows to the head and given rise to Parkinsonism.

Perhaps the slowness of



Ali taking punishment

movement, or hypokinesia, is the most distressing of the three from park symptoms because it produces the expressionless face so easily mistaken for stupidity, and disabling because it prevents fine movements with the hand, which are needed for writing, dressing, or even turning the pages of a book. Speech is altered too - it becomes slow, and the voice soft and monotonous.

The minor symptoms cause, among other things, difficulty in walking, depression, sleeplessness, extreme tiredness and constipation.

The American neurologist was optimistic about treatment for Mohammed Ali, which has improved immeasurably since the second world war, when soon after the discovery that dopamine lack was responsible for the symptoms, which Parkinsonism was the first to be treated with the drug L-Dopa. It is now given as the waistcoat pills, which are taken on the person, and are replaced every eight

Take heart

Film and television watchers are familiar with the notion of a heart-related "angina" being portrayed by a shot of a sufferer frantically hunting through his waistcoat pocket for the silver vial containing his pain relieving, and possibly life saving, glyceryl trinitrate tablets. Sober or later in the film he finds them too late and is whisked out of the cast, perhaps in figure the outcome will be different for patients and doctors take heed of the report of The National Heart Foundation, which shows that these tablets, if stored in the relatively warm conditions of an inner pocket start losing their potency after eight weeks. After this time the patient should stow away the supplies from his pocket and respect from tablets stored at home, away from light and at room temperature.

Doctors too are at risk. Traffic incidents are a notorious cause of angina, but patients with coronary problems have long since discovered that their health can better served by sucking one of the tablets kept close at hand and under the tongue, rather than by opening the glove compartment and searching for the tablets. Research has shown that the glove pocket attack is a very real phenomenon as the waistcoat pills, which are taken on the person, and are replaced every eight

should be replaced.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

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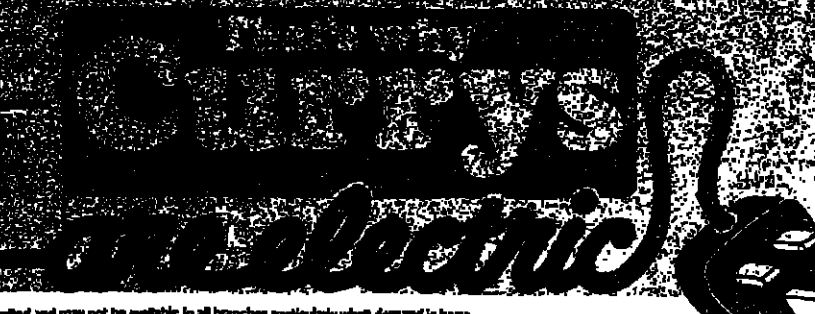
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THE TIMES DIARY

Was Wedgie laced?

Was Tony Benn's mysterious illness midway through Labour's bitter deputy leadership campaign of 1983 the result of an attempt on his life? It is a "very real possibility," claims Sydney Higgins in a new book, *The Benn Inheritance*, and he writes that "that certainly was the view of one of the doctors who treated him" at Charing Cross Hospital. The announced diagnosis was Guillain-Barre Syndrome, he continues, "the effects of which are shared by chronic mercury and arsenic poisoning." At yesterday's launch of the book Higgins refused to identify the doctor involved but said he had seen his written testimony. Benn, sitting beside him, was more circumspect. He had never pursued the matter, he said. The police had never investigated it because he had never reported it, and he didn't think there was anything in it. "If they want to get rid of me they'll get rid of me through British Rail sandwiches," he said, brushing off further questions.

Over and out

The *Daily Mirror's* political editor of 11 years, Terence Lancaster, resigned yesterday - just days before the start of Labour's Blackpool conference. *Mirror* sources say he refused to be "humiliated" by the changes in editorial policy since Robert Maxwell bought the *Mirror* group two months ago. Yesterday the *Mirror's* editor, Mike Molloy, said Lancaster had quit due to "very bad arthritis," though the paper's political veteran has lived and worked with it for more than 10 years. Lancaster's colleagues say the arthritis is merely a pretext. "He simply didn't like the regime," said one. Lancaster is the second editorial resignation since Maxwell's arrival: the first was editorial director Tony Miles. Lancaster's successor will be Joe Haines, Harold Wilson's former press secretary, who is now assistant editor.

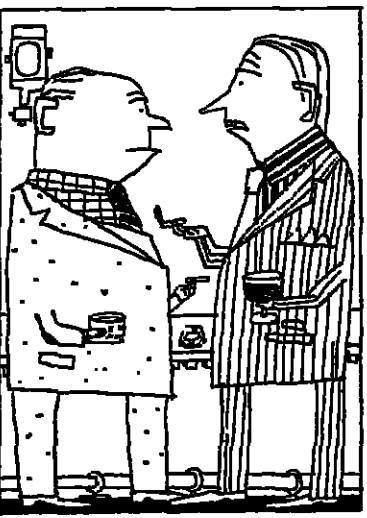
Cubanist

After the news that Arthur Scargill has commissioned paintings of miners' picket lines for NUM headquarters, I hear that Alan Sapper, leader of the ACTT cinema technicians union, is buying three guerrilla warfare paintings by a convicted Cuban spy for his union offices in Soho Square. The artist, Antonio Sanchez, claimed he was a guerrilla in El Salvador before his conviction at the Central Criminal Court in 1982. He is now serving his seven-year sentence in Albany prison, Isle of Wight. The union is paying £250.

Automatic pilot

Brian Bateson, the pilot who trails such banners as "Kremlin Sends Congratulations" over Greenham Common protesters and "TUC in Brighton" had no plans to fly any political message along Blackpool's seaford during Labour's conference next week. Not that it is, until he learnt that the local trades council had written to Lancashire's chief constable asking that Bateson be grounded to avoid any breach of the peace. Bateson, suitably riled, is now seeking a particularly provocative message to trail behind his plane.

BARRY FANTONI



"We've put Edward down for Eton and a Hongkong passport"

Job lot

Let us hope Peter Bottomley's first few weeks as Employment Department under-secretary, the job vacated by John Gummer in this month's reshuffle, are everything he hoped. It was in February's Commons debate on low pay that the then backbencher excitedly concurred with a Gummer debating point: "I agree with my Hon Friend. I hope that that agreement with my Hon Friend will help me to get preferences so that I can take his job, which I think I could do half as well as he does - (Hon Members: "Which job?") The unpaid one." Labour MP John Evans immediately pointed out the post is in fact worth £5,000 a year. As they say, you've got to have a dream, or how can you have a dream come true?

Out of step

Simon Hughes, the Liberal MP who, as I reported, unsuccessfully approached 15 bishops to address his Assembly party meeting last week, clearly had an even worse time than I thought. When he approached his first choice, the Bishop of Stepney, back in July, the invitation got lost in the post. A second invitation went to the Bishop of Oxford, and by the time Hughes learnt he could not make it, the bishop was billed in the Assembly handbook. On reflection, the hapless Hughes was probably better off bishopless: you never know what they'll say.

PHS

Blacks: a new rift for Labour

by Anthony Bevins

A tight knot of Militant Tendency supporters stood outside Labour Party headquarters in Southwark this week to encourage Neil Kinnock's resistance to black sections, a constitutional device to give black and Asian party members a distinct and formal voice within the Labour hierarchy. The presence of the Trotskyist comrades, who were themselves black, was a matter of embarrassment for other blacks who had turned up to lobby Labour's national executive committee for action on the issue.

For as one Militant supporter correctly pointed out: "I hope you are going to report in *The Times* that the majority of blacks here are opposed to black sections".

The alliance between Mr Kinnock and Militant Tendency is just one of the uncomfortable ironies of the black sections campaign which will surface again at next week's Labour Party conference in Blackpool.

Mr Russell Proffitt, a former Labour parliamentary candidate and chairman of the black sections steering committee, said this week: "Britain's black community - in common with many other disadvantaged groups - is disgusted, if not totally disenchanted, with the general political process of the country, particularly that part of it under the influence and control of the Labour party."

Mr Proffitt spoke with some feeling: before the last general election he had been selected as candidate for Battersea North, but when it was merged with Battersea

South under boundary changes, the new Battersea constituency party selected Alf Dubs, who is white, as its candidate and future MP.

It would be untrue to suggest, as Militant supporters have done, that the black sections campaign has been created as a vehicle to "provide positions or possibly parliamentary careers for a handful of middle-class blacks".

The fact remains, however, that black voters predominantly support the Labour Party. A survey carried out by the Commission for Racial Equality during the 1979 general election found that, in 24 areas, 90 per cent of Afro-Caribbean and 86 per cent of Asian voters backed Labour, compared with only 50 per cent of whites.

A similar survey for last year's general election found that black support for Labour had fallen by 4 per cent, Asian support by 6 per cent and white support by 7 per cent.

Yet in spite of this tenuous loyalty, there is not one black MP, not one black MEP, not even one black member of Labour's NEC.

Hugh Roberts, a member of the Labour Party and lecturer in politics at the University of East Anglia, says in a tract published this week: "This is not because they are victims of a systematic prejudice... but because they are newcomers to

the party, and like newcomers anywhere, it unavoidably takes time for them to find their feet and make their mark".

Vauxhall Labour Party, which has already recognized its own black section in defiance of instructions from party headquarters, says in another pamphlet published this week: "We recognize that the Labour Party itself perpetuates racism. It is an institution rooted in a racist society and its own routine practices, customs and form of organization exclude black people from the structures of power as effectively as if they were barred from membership."

The black section campaigners want black representation on constituency general committees and executive committees, and it has also been suggested that places should be reserved for blacks on council and parliamentary candidate shortlists, as well as an allocation of seats on the national executive.

Mr Kinnock says that such a move would be segregationist, would lead to bitter argument over the definition of black, and that the existence of women's sections within the party has not resulted in a proportionate increase in the number of women candidates, councillors or MPs.

Militant's Young Socialists pursue the pure line of their tendency: "The

task of the Labour Party is to unite workers, not divide them. Labour must counterpose the divisions fostered by capitalism - on the grounds of sex, craft, religion, race - with maximum unity."

The issue may well be forced to a conference vote because black section campaigners are becoming impatient. Last year's conference stalled on a decision while the national executive considered the problem. Next week, the executive will ask the conference to stall for another year for further consultation, consideration and the "hope" of conclusions.

Meanwhile, the raw politics of the debate is becoming more excited and, possibly, more honest. It is now being said by Labour establishment sources that if black sections were created they would soon become the political creature of the left: Mr Senn and Mr Livingstone have already given their blessing.

But the potential for Labour embarrassment might well make black sections inevitable. If Labour's blacks continually charge their own leadership with racist oppression then that could have its own impact on the black vote. There is a possibility of a black boycott.

Mr Proffitt said this week: "Unless real changes are made before the next general election, abstentions could be the order of the day in the 40 or so key marginals where the black vote could make a significant difference, and thus deny Labour the victory we all wish to see."

John Carlin sets the scene for Howe's Central America visit

How Duarte has failed to deliver

San Salvador
The foreign ministers of 12 Western European nations arrive in Costa Rica today to get acquainted with a region considered by President Reagan to be a strategically crucial "backyard" and whose destiny, accordingly, America must set out to control.

Central America's tiniest nation, El Salvador, is also the most politically prized. It is where the whole region's battle between left and right, East and West is being fought most fiercely. The rebel Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), which receives Soviet-bloc backing, and government troops, financed, trained and almost fully dependent on the US, are in the fifth year of a seemingly endless civil war.

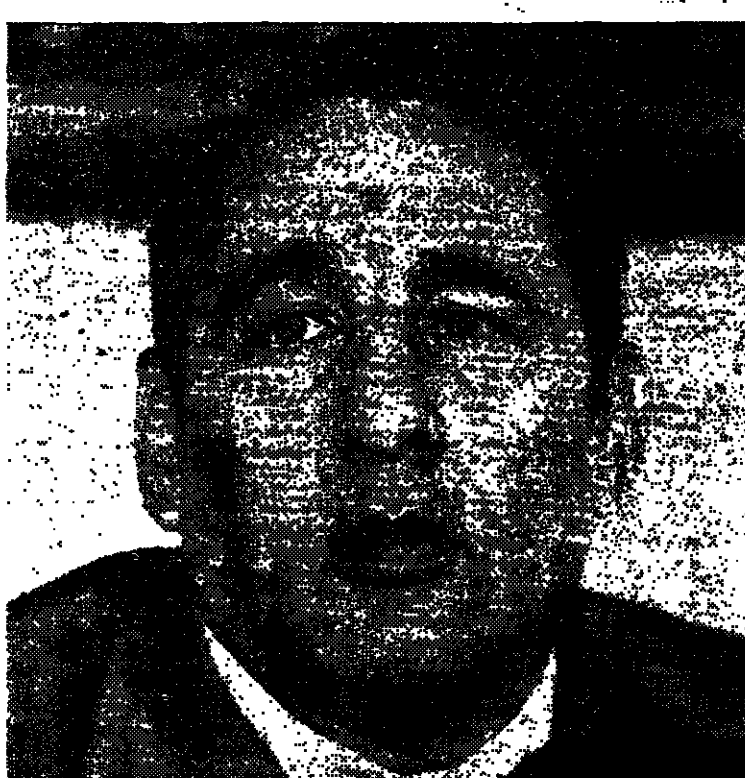
According to President Reagan, if El Salvador falls to the left then Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and possibly even Mexico will follow. It has therefore become the testing ground for a Reagan policy aimed at maintaining the United States geopolitical grip on Central America.

At loggerheads with these goals at times is the Contadora Group. The group was formed in January 1983 by four Latin American countries bent on finding a political solution to a crisis which they believe has its roots in centuries of social injustice. Just over a year ago the presidents of the Contadora four - Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama - drew up a document of objectives for Central America, putting a premium on a reduction in the arms build-up, and an end to foreign military intervention, as indispensable conditions for a political settlement.

Now Sir Geoffrey Howe and his colleagues from the EEC are to meet the five Central American and four Contadora foreign ministers for two days of talks. Their most obvious shared concern is to defuse a potential escalation of the global East-West conflict.

It will be a priority of this unprecedented meeting to bolster the Contadora peace initiative, generally held to be worthy in its intentions but bereft of political muscle. El Salvador's president, José Napoleon Duarte, had repeatedly pronounced his commitment to the Contadora process. Yet his most far-reaching act since coming to power on June 1 has been to persuade a habitually sceptical American Congress to approve an additional \$70m in additional military aid to the Salvadoran armed forces.

Boyed up by all this American money, the government's war effort is escalating. There are few signs of any imaginative alternative approaches to ending the misery of a country where 50,000 people have died violent deaths in the last five years and one million people, a fifth of the total population, have been driven out of their homes. President Duarte's first four months in office have been a lesson in public



Duarte: the case of the disappearing dialogue

relations skills, but a visible inertia in matters of policy is exasperating those who had convinced themselves that the old soldier of Salvadoran politics offered the best hope for an end to the civil war.

Organized labour, the key to Duarte's election victory on May 6, is growing restless while the Roman Catholic Church, eager at first to draw encouragement from the electoral defeat of the extreme right, is now saying peace looks further away than ever. "The war continues to be the daily bread of the Salvadoran people," said one of the month's editions of the Church's weekly newsletter.

Since the May election President Duarte has visited the United States twice, and has been to Britain, France, West Germany and other European countries. He has just returned from a South American tour, Avuncular, earnest, passionate, as the occasion demands, Duarte meets heads of government, speaks before the US Congress and appears on television chat shows. Back home, eager to mollify his traditional opponents - the armed forces and the private sector - he assiduously pays courtesy calls on his army colonels, and opens his doors to the business community.

So far Duarte's energetic self-promotion abroad has netted him the \$70m from the US, \$18m from West Germany and, symbolically important at least, £100,000 from Britain. This last prompted the rebel FMLN radio station to launch an unusual verbal foray across the Atlantic, calling "the arch-reactionary prime minister of England" a "racist, warmongering violator of international law".

Shortly after this was announced the Carinthian Homeland Front, an extreme pan-German organization which makes no secret of its determination to stamp out bilingual teaching so that "German children can be taught by German teachers", organized a petition to promote separate primary schools. Over 35,000 signed.

Two other political parties, the Socialists and the conservative People's Party, promptly began an unbridled scramble for votes by defending less rigidly the concept of bilingual education, which has been enshrined by Austrian law since 1955.

After only a few months, goodwill built up over years in townships like Ferlach has been destroyed. "The atmosphere has been completely poisoned," says Anton Woschitz, headmaster of Ferlach's primary school, where about a hundred children daily receive tuition in Slovene and German.

Dr Woschitz, a quietly spoken man who had to ring three local government departments before being granted permission to talk to a journalist, is convinced that the separation of Slovene and German-speaking children can only reawaken racial antagonism.

The fears of the older generation

are understandable. After the First World War, Yugoslav troops occupied Klagenfurt and other parts of the province. Only a plebiscite in 1920, in which 56 per cent of the population voted to be incorporated into the new republic of Austria, silenced Yugoslav claims. After the Second World War, Marshal Tito removed them, only abandoning the issue when his regime broke with Moscow in the late 1940s.

Today, non-aligned Yugoslavia has long given up attempts to arouse some sort of Slovene irredentism. When the Yugoslav president, Milka Stijak, visited Austria earlier this year, he told representatives of the Austrian Slovene minority that their affairs were the sole jurisdiction of the Austrian state.

In an attempt to mobilize public opinion against the separatist plan, several parents have flooded local politicians and newspapers with letters. Many, like Frau Elizabeth Rodler from the nearby village of St Michael, are worried that the move would condemn Slovene children to a ghetto - like existence in which they would gradually grow up to be ashamed of their race and language.

Serious doubts have also been raised by lawyers, who point out that separate primary school teaching would infringe both Article 6 of the

grass of the situation. What he has called his thesis of government, set out before the election, consists of eliminating death squads - clandestine armed forces groups which have accounted for two thirds of the war's victims - and "humanizing" the war, thereby persuading the FMLN fighters to lay down their arms, having convinced them there is no more "oppression" left for them to combat.

Human rights groups have said that "disappearances" and murders carried out by government forces have diminished in recent months. But, they say, the terror networks remain intact.

Meanwhile, there has been verification of reports by the Church that elite American-trained troops have carried out two massacres of civilians since Duarte came to power. More than a hundred people were reported killed, many of them children.

With the arrival of more American helicopters and armaments, army operations have intensified in recent weeks. The net result has tended to increase the number - already half a million - of El Salvador's internal refugees. The pattern of all army operations is for the bulk of FMLN forces to vanish into the mountains while a small vanguard pins down government troops, enabling, in many more cases, guerrilla fighters to attack.

The balance of military power is clearly as stated as ever. American plans to reduce the FMLN to a "residual insurgency" easily contained, looks a distant goal, as army commanders in the field will tell you.

The Popular Democratic Union (UPD), a centrist labour organization financed in large part by the US with some 400,000 members, gave its full support to Duarte during the electoral campaign. Now UPD has put out an unusually rebellious statement, "demanding a ceasefire in the war (as the FMLN has proposed to Duarte) and insisting on a dialogue as the only way to rebuild a crippled economy and solve El Salvador's terrible social problems."

Miss Hernandez of the Catholic Church Human Rights Office chooses to find hope in the Costa Rica meeting, seeing in it a means to arrest this dismal drift. "The Europeans," she says, "have a great responsibility... in many more ways than they have before. They have a duty to put pressure on the United States and President Duarte to find a political solution that will stop the killing of the Salvadoran people."

The European foreign ministers will come to judge, too, whether they have a duty to their own countries in avoiding the prolongation of the conflict in El Salvador. Their Costa Rican colleagues are sure to point out, as they have done before, that the longer the fighting goes on, the more pronounced the East-West involvement and the higher the stakes, the greater the urgency for Washington's allies to adopt an active intermediary role.

Austrian state treaty which outlawed discrimination on racial, religious or language grounds, and Article 7, which guarantees the right of an elementary education for the Slovene minority.

In a country where a large emigrant population from Yugoslavia and Turkey can all too easily be regarded as second-class citizens: the Slovenes, though rightly proud of their culture, do not wear their nationality on their sleeve. Were Herr Haider to succeed in introducing his ideas, few would rush to stand up and be counted so that their children could be educated in isolation from German-speaking Austrians.

Herr Haider and many other Carinthians say that German-speaking children suffer in schools where part of the class is held in Slovene. This is vehemently denied by Dr Woschitz who says that ministry inspections have proved time and again that the academic record of bilingual schools is just as good as that where only German is spoken.

Whatever the result of this Sunday's election, Herr Haider has unleashed a strain of anti-Slav feeling that many Austrians regard with alarm.

Richard Bassett

David Watt

Blotting out some nuclear facts

"Nuclear winter" has become a fashionable phrase in the disarmament debate this year and the screening of *The Eighth Day* on television the other night has put it on the wider political map.

Having been one of the first people to write about this issue in this country, and to proclaim its importance, I can honestly say that all this discussion is very welcome. On the other hand, as usual with a new idea, the whole thing has been accepted with a widely uncritical enthusiasm by a lot of people who ought to know better.

It is crucial to be clear that the scientists are still putting forward a chain of unproved hypotheses, every link of which is speculative and which only several years of painstaking research will verify or discard. Everyone now knows the supposed conclusion of this chain, namely that in the aftermath of a large-scale nuclear war the smoke and soot thrown up into the atmosphere by burning cities would create a sun-proof blanket over the northern hemisphere, causing temperatures to drop to sub-freezing levels for many months, photosynthesis to cease and darkness and famine to stalk every nation.

Very few people seem to recognize the complexity of the preconditions necessary to produce this state of affairs.

● The nuclear exchange must be large enough to produce at least 1,000 huge conflagrations in built-up areas. This requirement depends, in turn, on the targeting strategies of the superpowers as well as on the weather at the time of the attacks - both very variable factors.

● The fires, once started, must generate a very large quantity of soot particles. It has been assumed that 10 to the power of 14 grams of small black particles would be produced by fires on the scale supposed; but it is not proved and in any case calculations are made difficult because fire conditions would vary widely.

● Very considerable amounts of this soot would have to reach high altitudes, for if it did not, rain and wind would soon disperse it. Forest fires, which produce about a third as much smoke in a year as the nuclear war is supposed to, usually inject it into high altitudes. Big city fires might be different, but just how different nobody knows.

● If the smoke did get to high altitudes, it is not at all certain how it would spread. Assumptions have been made on the basis of what we know about high altitude winds, but it is probable that the presence of the particles on a big scale would cause changes in the wind patterns. What these changes might be, is still not well understood.

It is certainly possible that all these assumptions will turn out according to present theories. Research should clear up many uncertainties, though it will never remove them entirely. Meanwhile it is irresponsible to raise people's hopes on rickety foundations.

I say "hopes" because, as everyone has realized, the whole thesis, if true, appears to make nuclear weapons unusable. We do not have to worry about Star Wars and other elaborate ways of defending ourselves. If the attacker knows that his attack will eventually

envelop his own country in a nuclear winter whether his opponent retaliates or not, he will never press the button.

Moreover this argument is even stronger than it looks at first sight, because it is not necessary for the nuclear winter thesis to be absolutely certain in order for it to have its effect. As in the case of nuclear deterrence itself, it is enough that decision-makers should believe that there is a reasonable probability that something unpleasant will happen for them they will not take the risk.

But here, too, great caution is necessary. The more one thinks about it, the more one sees that the nuclear winter hypothesis is not necessarily the answer to the nuclear disarmament's prayer. In the first place, it does not do away with the necessity of possessing nuclear arms of some kind; so long as one's opponent possesses them. This can easily be seen if you imagine a situation in which the Soviet Union has one deliverable hydrogen bomb and the West has none. The Russians then have the capacity to blow up New York, and because the consequences of such an act would be far below the nuclear winter threshold, the threat would be real.

By the same token, nuclear winter does not affect the Gaddafy, Galtieri, Gandhi problem, for all the Third World countries who possess or are working to possess nuclear weapons know that the scale of their nuclear operations will remain irrelevant to the actual fate of the planet for many years.

One can say on this point that the nuclear winter theory, if proved, would make unnecessary vast arsenals of nuclear weapons and that, if, as scientists hypothesize, 100-megatons of nuclear explosion would produce this calamity, the most that either superpower would need to hold would be 50 megatons minus one. Beneath the 100 megaton level, parity would be required in order to prevent one's opponent being able to let off more bombs on one's territory than one could on his, before bringing on the nuclear winter.

An important aspect of this point is that it allows tactical or battlefield nuclear weapons a role, and therefore leaves many of the familiar arguments about escalation and "no first use" virtually untouched. Nato can still invest in nuclear artillery in order to avoid the cost of conventional forces, knowing that a limited nuclear war in Europe would not have wintry consequences. If such a war escalated to intermediate-range missiles, the threshold might be crossed - and in the confusion of an escalating nuclear exchange, that danger would be very high. But this consideration might not be enough to prevent either side taking the first step on the escalation ladder - a step which in itself, would be far short of the global catastrophe of *The Eighth Day*.

It follows from this that the point made by George Walden in the programme - that nuclear-free zones do not make much sense in the nuclear winter context - is wrong. Efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons in Central Europe would still be relevant. On the other hand the Labour Party should be aware that this same context makes it more certain than ever before that neutralism would be no guarantee of survival.

Philip Howard

A one-upman in the soup

OK, Terence: we know, we know. *Homo sum: humani nil a me alienum puto*. I am, a jurno, and therefore I eat. I eat, and therefore everything anybody does. But I only up to a certain extent, dear boy. I am afraid that I have no time left to learn Russian so as to be able to read Dostoevsky in the original; still less time to learn Old Norse so as to read the *Edda*. I see no necessity to have my palm read, or go to watch ice dancing. If we bring back public housing, I am not going to watch it, not even to campaign against it, as Dickens did in his thunderous letter to *The Times* after watching the execution of the Mannings: "A sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution this morning could be imagined by no man and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun."

Sorry, Terence; but hanging is out. And so, I am afraid, is fashion. Life is simply too short to pay that amount of attention to what one covers one's nakedness with. Fashion writers take an unrealistic view of life. At crack of dawn, with Jamie breaking eggs on to the rings of the cooker, and the beagles defecating on the kitchen floor, there is not time to make a judicious selection of kit and accessories. If one gets a pair of socks that roughly match, and a shirt that is not a collage of yesterday's meal, one is winning. I cannot be bothered to read the rubbish that assumes that we each have a levee and a purse as elaborate as those of the Sun King.

Cooking is out too: not the basic process, but the treatment of cooking as an art form, with a continual neurotic search for new ways of spoiling good food with bad messes. I enjoy cooking, and have a wide repertoire of recipes, ranging from scrambled eggs and sauce Béarnaise (much the same sort of thing, really) to Chicken Marengo with a soupçon of basil for special occasions. I do not wish to experiment, to exchange recipes, or to read about cooking. The thing to do with food is cook it, eat it, wash up, and shut up about it.

With these robust (or philistine)

views on the subject, it came as something of a surprise that for some time I wrote a gourmet column and food column for the *Glasgow Herald*. God bless her, and all who write in her. It is the kind of thing that happens in the little disturbances of journalism. It seemed unpersuasive to write the pieces under my own name, so I signed them with the pseudonym: Erischthon, in a spot of classical allusion one-upmanship. You remember the cheery? A Thesaurus comes later. He offered Ceres by chopping down her sacred trees. She cursed him with insatiable hunger. To get money for the groceries, he sold everything, including his daughter, over and over again. Daughter always came home, because she could metamorphose into any shape, a useful present from her lover, Neptune. Eventually Erischthon became so ravenous that he was driven to autophagy, and fed himself by chopping his own body.

There are references to the greedy old fellow in English literature: in Crashaw's *Suspense of Herode*, and in Phineas Fletcher's *Purple Island*, his allegorical poem on the human body, which is, no doubt, on all your bedside tables.

Erischthon's gourmet browsing and slouching column was long on colour writing, but short on consumer service. I wrote gross poems about the new French wines, or the virtues of strawberries in season, for a city that in those days preferred whisky and pies. I published recipes only when some Glaswegian Mrs Beeton bothered to send one in to me. And I never tried the foul formulae out myself.

One December Erischthon published with much puffing and falderal a recipe for Cold Duck Soup that somebody had sent me. The ingredients, which make me shudder in retrospect, included Knorr chicken cubes, orange juice, and white wine. A Kelvinside matron wrote in the next week to say she had planned her whole Christmas dinner around this Cold Duck Soup, and I had ruined her Christmas. It was about then that Erischthon decided to hang up his skillet and corkscrew. I am a jurno: I take an interest in almost everything.

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CATCHING THE TIDE

If nothing else, the annual IMF meetings serve as milestones along the passage of world economic history. This year's meetings, just ended in Washington, were clearly intended to mark a transition to phase three of the international debt crisis. The first and second phases were characterized by financial emergency and frantic damage limitation. Now, it is hoped, the world can look forward to the resumption of steady growth in the developing world, of the kind that can float bankers and borrowers alike off the rocks of insolvency.

Has the tide really turned? In Washington, both the IMF and World Bank were staunchly reporting a remarkable improvement in the performance of both the developed and the developing world. The rich have grown more strongly than expected. The poor have cut their balance of payments deficits faster than anyone forecast. At first, most of the cutback came through lower imports, at some cost to their domestic economies (to say nothing of producers in the industrial world). But this year we have, for the first time since the 1980 recession, a real rise in income per head in the developing world.

The system - depending on IMF adjustment programmes as the key to new money - has, just, held together. Even Argentina has finally signed a memorandum of agreement with the IMF, though sceptics doubt it will stick to the programme. To mark what they hope is the debtors' transfer from casualty to convalescence, the industrial governments which dominate the IMF have modestly trimmed its lending limits without causing any confrontation with the developing world. Instead, the developing countries have agreed to the

summit they have been demanding taking the undramatic form of special meetings of the top committees of the IMF and the World Bank.

International eyesight is being adjusted from the next step to the near horizon. Debt rescheduling is being developed to take care, not just of the coming twelve months, but of the next four or five years. Changes which can only take effect slowly, like a switch to private equity finance from excessive reliance on bank debt, are being urged on developing countries and gradually stimulated. The role of the international institutions themselves is, rightly, being reappraised.

But there has been almost a conspiracy of silence on the dangers ahead. Both the IMF and the World Bank have, indeed, uttered specific warnings: the IMF continues to plead for convergent economic policies and controlled budgets, plus "structural" adjustment in advanced economies - all of which is impersonal code for a request to the United States to cut its deficit and Europe to improve its labour markets. The World Bank has issued a scathing report on the intractable disasters of sub-Saharan Africa, where starvation and persistent economic failure are inextricably linked.

But national institutions find it congenitally difficult to forecast recession. The economic river is still tidal. The business cycle has not, as even Mr Nigel Lawson admits, been abolished. The stronger-than-expected recovery celebrated by almost every speaker at these meetings may reverse itself next year - what then happens to the long-term plans of creditors and borrowers?

Growth in industrial world demand is critical to the de-

veloping world. But President Reagan is only half right in his claim that the developing world has gained more from American growth than it has lost from American interest rates. To claim that higher interest rates have been compensated for by higher export sales is like telling a man not to complain about bigger mortgage payments, since he has been allowed to work overtime to earn the extra money. Provided interest rates fall sharply, and the world growth rate only modestly, the developing countries can maintain and even improve their debt service, and the strains of rescheduling can be eased.

Provided, that is, world markets remain open. Thus the Americans are more than half-right in taking up the cause of a new round of trade negotiations. The European objection, that there is still plenty for existing working parties to do, may be sound - but it ignores the need for a fresh impetus to the struggle against protectionism.

Such an impetus is needed, in America, in Europe, in the developing world itself. Rescheduled debts still have to be serviced - it is pointless shovelling new loans into countries which cannot earn the interest costs. There is a real danger of commercial bankers congratulating themselves on translating one impossible loan book into another. This danger is accentuated by the risks of a more serious recession. If interest rates prove sticky while growth slows - if unemployment in the industrial world begins to accelerate at just the moment when the major debtor countries reach a new peak in their rescheduling needs - then the ebb economic tide, which was successfully negotiated in the early 1980s, will leave the world financial system well and truly on the rocks.

PROTECTING THE CHURCHES

Addressing the Friends of Friendless Churches last night, a band of brothers that has come to the rescue of a fair number of otherwise lost causes, the Marquess of Anglesey argued for the abolition of the ecclesiastical exemption from listed building control. The exemption goes back to 1913 when government began to fashion protective controls for ancient monuments. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Randall Davidson, pleaded that the Church of England be exempt from secular control over any of its buildings used for worship and pledged the church to look after them itself and improve its arrangements for doing so.

The exemption lasted through later legislation. It does not apply to ordinary town and country planning controls (new building, extensions, alterations of appearance), but it does apply to the special controls for buildings of high architectural quality or historical interest. Churches are listed - 20,000 of them - but so long as they are in use as churches they escape the controls that normally follow from listing.

Virtually all the ecclesiastical buildings that the 1913 legislation would have covered at the time belonged to the Church of England. Extensive listing, the passage of time and changes in taste have brought many dissenting churches and chapels into the net. It has been thought proper to put other churches on the same footing as the Church of England in this respect, although none of them has comparable formal procedures for vetting alterations.

That is now part of the problem; and the problem has come to the surface because the inclusion since 1977 of churches in use in the distribution of public funds for the restoration of historic buildings (£20 million so far) alters the basis on which the ecclesiastical exemption was originally granted; and because public opinion has become increasingly sensitive to breakages in the "heritage" china shop. The Department of the Environment accordingly issued a consultation paper earlier this year inviting comments on the question of change versus the status quo. It is now digesting the replies.

There is a presumption in favour of retaining the ecclesiastical exemption, at least as respects the Church of England. The church has in being a system of control of which the main elements are the judicial process for granting faculties (permission to make physical changes), diocesan advisory committees, and the cathedral advisory commission. There is much experience and expertise embodied in the system, and the system is about to be strengthened in ways already decided. Its record from the point of view of conservation is not such as to undermine confidence in it. On the contrary, it is no more prone to avoidable calamities than is the listed building control of secular buildings.

The faculty jurisdiction has a wider reference (including furnishings and movable objects) and takes in wider considerations (including conformity to canon law) than does the planning apparatus of local government. It would therefore remain in place even if full listed building controls were made to apply to churches. There would then be duplication, something to be avoided if possible.

The amazing exertions of local congregations in the upkeep of the Church of England's unparalleled architectural patrimony and the success of wider appeals in the case of major church buildings cannot be disconnected with the fact that the church has sole responsibility in the matter. Give the state control of what may be done to church buildings, and the state may well find that it has to provide more of the means for doing what has to be done: an unwelcome conclusion.

Alterations to the interior of a church are often prompted by liturgical requirements, or by changes in the social practices of the church community. It is not appropriate that these issues, especially liturgical, should be subject to decision by a secular tribunal set up for another purpose. That would qualify the right to freedom of worship, something for which very strong justification would have to be shown. There can be detected in some of the pressure for supplanting ecclesiastical with lay control the disquiet of churchmen who do not like the turn their communions have

taken and look to secular authority as a way of putting a bridge on it. Secular authority should be wary of those blandishments.

These reasons have to do with autonomy and the proper distinction between civil regulation and ecclesiastical order. They validate the exemption even at some cost (though the cost need not be significant) to the integrity of the "heritage".

That is not to say that the present arrangements should remain exactly as they are. Any listed church which falls out of use and becomes a candidate for demolition should lose the exemption: at present Anglican churches made redundant under the Pastoral Measure do not. Partial demolition - Victorian inner city churches from which community and congregation have ebbed are much at risk - should perhaps be made subject to listed building consent at the discretion of the Secretary of State. Grants should continue to be given only on condition that the planning authorities are consulted about any future alterations to the building, and the position of churches other than the Church of England needs to be reconsidered.

It is best that they should continue to enjoy parity of treatment, but that will require rather more effort on their part. They do not have internal controls comparable to the Church of England's faculty jurisdiction. They have not the resources, nor does the number of their listed buildings call for anything so elaborate. Nevertheless they can reasonably be required to adopt procedures that satisfy these three requirements: that the architectural, aesthetic and historical implications of any proposal for alteration are thoroughly examined and plainly put; that there is an open forum for their consideration, with time and opportunity for expert views and public feelings to be registered; and that the ecclesiastical authorities in each communion demonstrate that they attach proper weight to that side of the argument. It would be easier for the smaller churches to manage that if the Churches Main Committee, say, was able to provide "common services" of a professional kind.

The cause of death

From Dr P. D. Oldham
Sir, Dr Wales (September 20) suggests that death certificates are intended to fulfil the epidemiological function of recording those diseases which affected the deceased in life, as well as fulfilling their legal function.

This is not so. A moment's thought makes it clear that a practitioner could hope to produce such a record, and indeed the disorders to be inserted on the medical certificate of cause of death are specifically restricted to those forming part of the chain of events

which led to death (section I), and those, not part of the chain, that contributed to the death (section II).

There is no provision for recording conditions which were present but which were thought not to contribute. Thus, unless Dr Wales thinks that sufferers from diabetes always die because of their diabetes, the results he quotes suggest that some practitioners, at least, follow the instructions faithfully.

I have long thought that provision should be made on the certificate (perhaps in section III) for recording conditions present but irrelevant to the cause of death, for fear that they may otherwise be recorded, misleadingly, as if relevant. Diabetes is an

excellent example and so, in many cases, are chronic disorders such as occupational lung diseases.

The role of this section III would be to help purify from irrelevancies the statistics of cause of death, not to provide a summary of the deceased's medical history. Such a change might well be acceptable to Parliament, unlike any changes which involved an attempt at official recording of further background information.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
P. D. OLDHAM,
The Mount, Penarth,
Near Barry, South Glamorgan,
September 22.

Privilege and the Durban six

From Mr John A. Broom

Sir, While everyone exults in the discomfiture of the South African Government over the Durban six, it has been conveniently forgotten that the British Government is supposed to be leading a worldwide campaign against abuse of diplomatic privilege.

If anyone doubts that what is happening at Durban is just such an abuse, let us consider what our attitude would be to, say, the Nigerian Embassy in London offering refuge to six British citizens wanted for questioning in connection with a civil disturbance in

Brixton, or perhaps Maitly. We would, of course, be outraged. The Durban affair, therefore, is doubly unfortunate in that it not only represents a gross insult to the South African Government, but also is a clear lesson to the Libyas of this world that the British Government is only serious about abuse of diplomatic privilege when and where it hurts the British and not as a matter of reciprocity, let alone principle.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. BROOM,
Churchers,
Upper Farringdon,
Alton,
Hampshire,
September 26.

Jobs for Britain

From Mr Peter Jay

Sir, May we be told who speaks for Britain?

Mr Lawson, in his warning about jobs, said that there was little prospect of reversing the trend of unemployment unless growth in real wages was decisively moderated. *The Times*, September 26, p1.

The Government's immigration laws are helping Britain's unemployment problem by keeping out nearly 5,700 foreign job-hunters every year, the European Council of Ministers was told yesterday. Lord Rawlinson, QC, for the Government told the court in Strasbourg that that was justification for any differences between the treatment of men and women immigrants entering Britain. *The Times*, September 26, p2.

Both cannot be true since, according to the market principles the Government upholds, cheap job-hungry labour, whether immigrant or not, is overwhelmingly the most powerful force for decisively moderating the growth in real wages. Wake up, HMGI

Yours etc,
PETER JAY,
Garrick Club, Garrick Street, WC2.

Graduate recruitment

From the Principal of the London Business School

Sir, Your headline, "Business graduates out of fashion", above your September 15 article based on a recent Harbridge House Europe report is somewhat out of gear (to use metaphors) with the experience of this school.

All the usual yardsticks bear this out. The quantity and quality of applicants measured by intellectual attainments and postgraduate experience are high; job offers at the end of the programme are more than satisfactory in terms of salary and job responsibility, as well as the range of companies who recruit from the school (some 400 over the past 10 years).

What complaints we receive are generally more along the lines of the difficulty companies have in recruiting in any particular year because, after allowing for sponsored graduates and those returning overseas, only some 80 or so are available for the UK market.

You quote LBS salaries and suggest they are modest in comparison with Harvard - a world leader against whom we are very willing to be judged. However, the salaries quoted are basically domestic salaries for LBS graduates employed in the UK and for Harvard graduates employed in the USA.

LBS salaries for 1983 graduates who were employed abroad are a better comparator and are some 40 per cent higher than for the UK, which narrows the gap considerably, particularly when it is borne in mind that USA managerial salaries generally are considerably higher than in the UK.

We at LBS are not complacent and aim to serve the British economy where skills are most needed. We operate in a market economy and would not wish otherwise. Hence, whilst we insist that all our graduates acquire from us a broad managerial education before specialization is allowed, the choice for the latter is primarily market driven and will thus vary from time to time with the changing structure of the economy.

Yours faithfully,
P. G. MOORE, Principal,
London Business School,
Sunset Place, Regent's Park, NW1.

Aiding Central America

From Professor J. Lynch and others

Sir, The tour earlier this year of Western Europe by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge resulted in a commitment by the EEC governments, together with Spain and Portugal, to participate in a conference in San José at the end of this month with the five Central American republics and the four members of the Contadora Group.

While there are still serious differences among some of the Latin American countries involved, all are united in seeking a greater commitment by Western Europe to a solution of the Central American impasse.

A previous effort a year ago by the five Central American republics to secure additional financial and economic support from Western Europe was a resounding failure. Although a joint request for funding was a major achievement in itself, the low-level European delegation

Time to settle the gallery question

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

Sir, Sir James Richards (September 24) is right to comment that the action ought to be able to afford to house its art treasures without commercial sponsorship. But that is not the issue now. The problem of the National Gallery is that the Secretary of State is trying to operate a system which is too full of what Bagehot called the checks and balances. The aim has been to achieve great architecture which will also receive general public approval.

A worthy aim, but an impossible one. Great architecture must have character and that is usually contentious. Contemporary pundits who try to shape public opinion seldom recognise great architecture. The Regent's Park terraces were described as "nests of monstrosities", the Royal Pavilion as "St. Paul's having whelped at Brighton", and George Dance's Mansion House by a torrent of abuse starting with "the man picked upon (to design it) was originally a shipwright and to do him justice he never seems to have lost sight of his first calling".

The public have frequently taken a different view. Inasmuch as the public have had their say at the exhibition of shortlisted entries for the National Gallery, the biggest prove (and the biggest anti vote) went to the Richard Rogers design - a design of striking character. The best way to get good architectural design is the way of the past. Once the owner has chosen an architect, whether by competition or straightforward selection, they develop the design together. Once ABK had been appointed, and they are one of the best architectural firms in Britain, the Secretary of State should have found the courage, which he does not lack, to say yes to their last design.

Aesthetics are immeasurable. Planning considerations such as land use, access and density have already been resolved. Only inspiration can do the rest, not legislation. In art there is only a hair's breadth between genius and disaster. There is always the risk of failure, but to succeed the risk has to be accepted. Yet another design has been called for. Enough is enough. It should then be built.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MANSER,
President,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place, W1,
September 27.

Clerical opinion

From the Reverend Michael Burgess, SSC

Sir, Clifford Longley's article (September 25) highlights the supposed political sympathies of Church of England clergymen, according to various opinion polls taken over the last five years.

Just for the record, nobody has ever asked me my opinions and the same is true for a number of other priests I have spoken to.

Perhaps, Sir, you will permit me to register what would appear to be a small minority point of view, lest it go unrecorded? Because they add nothing to the quality of life or the vision of God, I reject the value of David Jenkins's remarks, and those of his supporters on this subject, as being seriously mischievous, repellent to truth, and naive in the extreme. What a poor comparison with Mr Peter Walker's letter (text, September 25), which is so much more worthy of support.

Here is one priest at least who does not applaud him.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BURGESS,
Church of the Annunciation,
Bryanston Street, W1,
September 25.

From the Chairman of the British Legal Association

Sir, As I understand it, the Bishop of Durham was critical not only of the Chairman of the National Coal Board but of all involved in the current miners' dispute including, of course, Government.

I have no greater sympathy for Mr Arthur Scargill than I suspect, Lord

Hailsham (the head of our judiciary) but I do question whether Lord Hailsham (September 25) is entitled to take words out of context in relation to what was said about Mr Ian MacGregor and on the basis thereof to suggest that the Bishop of Durham would be in some difficulty were he to be brought before the courts to defend his language which, it is implied, was racist in tone. I understood what I had read and heard the Bishop of Durham saying as rebuking all parties concerned in this dispute without fear or favour, malice or ill-will.

What particularly troubles me is that Lord Hailsham, although entitled as an individual to his own views, should whilst he is still the most senior member of the judiciary, feel it right to demonstrate his own prejudices in your columns. If there are any other senior members of the judiciary entertaining similar and, as I would think, misguided views as to what the Bishop of Durham meant and said, we might well find it very difficult indeed to empanel a bench of law lords to try any of the issues which might reach the House of Lords arising out of the current dispute.

The damage that that would do would be far more pervasive than the damage which the Bishop of Durham's words are claimed to have achieved.
Yours faithfully,
STANLEY BEST, Chairman,
British Legal Association,
116 London Road,
Southborough,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent,
September 25.

Future of Consett

From Sir Charles Villiers

Sir, The Headmaster of Bradfield, Mr Quirk (September 26), says that he recently drove through Consett where "the great works have been levelled to the ground and there is nothing but desolation".

The good headmaster did not look very far - too quick?

It fell to me as Chairman of British Steel in 1980 to recommend to the board the closure of iron and steel works at Consett. Since then, due to a great effort by the Derwentdale Industrial Development Agency, which is supported by the Derwentdale Council, English Estates, BSC (Industry) and by

merely listened politely and took no action. This time, it is to be hoped that the Western European response will be different. In the case of Great Britain, the Foreign Secretary is attending in person, and this will be well received; it is important, however, that the British make a gesture of a more material nature.

Time to settle the gallery question

From Mr Christopher Booker

Sir, Sir James Richards (September 24) is right. In view of the welcome rejection of the "fire station" design, it is not time to rethink this whole project? It is absurd that the housing of one of the world's great picture collections should be treated as mere planning gaff, incidental to a commercial office block.

Even on this basis, there is no reason why a commercial property company should be called in as middle man to take the profits from 51,000 sq ft of prime office space on such a prestigious, publicly owned site.

If it is really thought essential that the National Gallery extension should be paid for by an office development, why should the scheme not be carried out by a non-profit-making holding company acting on behalf of the gallery, so that all profits from this site might be ploughed back directly into supporting the gallery itself?

On the other hand, there might now seem to be an overwhelming case for launching a public appeal simply to construct a proper, purpose-built extension to the gallery. A project of this importance could well attract sufficient contributions from a range of public and private bodies and individuals, and the buildings design would no longer then be bedevilled by the ambivalent considerations of public need and private gain which have in large part led to the present impasse.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BOOKER,
The Old Shop,
Lamyatt,
Mr Shepton Mallet,
Somerset,
September 24.

From Mr David Sylvester

Sir, If we are looking for a civilized and dignified means to finance the housing of our national art collection - to echo J. M. Richards's phrases (September 24) - is not the answer to be found in selling off a few of its lesser treasures?

And should the same principle not also apply to other museums of ours which urgently need funds for extensions or repairs while masterpieces are piled up in their cellars?

Our vast holdings of great art are shown, or not shown, in spaces so inadequate as to make it absurd, not to say shameful, that we cling to them as greedily as we do.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID SYLVESTER,
35 Walpole Street, SW3.

Hailsham (the head of our judiciary) but I do question whether Lord Hailsham (September 25) is entitled to take words out of context in relation to what was said about Mr Ian MacGregor and on the basis thereof to suggest that the Bishop of Durham would be in some difficulty were he to be brought before the courts to defend his language which, it is implied, was racist in tone. I understood what I had read and heard the Bishop of Durham saying as rebuking all parties concerned in this dispute without fear or favour, malice or ill-will.

What particularly troubles me is that Lord Hailsham, although entitled as an individual to his own views, should whilst he is still the most senior member of the judiciary, feel it right to demonstrate his own prejudices in your columns. If there are any other senior members of the judiciary entertaining similar and, as I would think, misguided views as to what the Bishop of Durham meant and said, we might well find it very difficult indeed to empanel a bench of law lords to try any of the issues which might reach the House of Lords arising out of the current dispute.

The damage that that would do would be far more pervasive than the damage which the Bishop of Durham's words are claimed to have achieved.
Yours faithfully,
STANLEY BEST, Chairman,
British Legal Association,
116 London Road,
Southborough,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent,
September 25.

many other bodies, over 150 new businesses have been started up in Consett and nearly 4,000 new job commitments have been created; of these, 2,000 are already on the ground.

Some of these new businesses will rise and others fall, but there is now in Consett a much more broadly based industry than in the old days. The full regeneration of Consett will take time, but it is on its way and there will be much for the Prince of Wales to see when he visits Consett next month.

Yours truly,
CHARLES VILLIERS, Chairman,
BSC (Industry) Ltd.,
Radstock House,
75 Eccleston Street, SW1,
September 26.

would eventually reach positions of influence.

Other nations understand the significance of a scholarships programme. The Soviet Union, for example, is at present host to several hundred Costa Rican students and the United States has belatedly followed suit.

The Russian programme is massive, but they start from the disadvantage of having to combat a deeply ingrained anti-communism. There is still much good will towards this country in Central America and a programme of scholarships could develop the relationship in a mutually satisfactory way.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYNCH,
VICTOR BULMER-THOMAS,
LESLIE BETHELL,
HAROLD BLAKEMORE,
University of London,
Institute of Latin American Studies,
31 Tavistock Square, WCI,
September 12.

Failures in the 'Englandspiel'

From Mr Christopher M. Woods

Sir, As keeper of the SOE (Special Operations Executive) Archive in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office I wish to place on record some facts and comments concerning last night's BBC programme (September 25) on the Englandspiel.

But first may I correct the impression given by your report (August 28) that the BBC received less official help in its research for this programme than for others in the series. The FCO did not withhold assistance, but it was not responsible for the content of the programme.

No one disputes that Holland was the scene of SOE's most tragic wartime disaster nor that this was due in part to mistakes and errors of judgment by SOE. What I hoped to see, and felt viewers would expect from a documentary programme presenting the story from the British side, was some illumination of how and why SOE in good faith went wrong.

Instead SOE was presented in simplistic terms as almost criminally negligent and the programme built up to a final suggestion that there was still some unrevealed mystery behind it all.

There is no trace of any justification for this in the SOE archive and the whole presentation struck me as unfair, not only to viewers, but to all SOE participants in the tragedy, both British and Dutch.

In early 1942, when the first crucial errors occurred, SOE was a new organization and had not yet refined, through experience, the techniques on which later successes were built.

For instance "security checks", on which criticism hinges, were still rudimentary and often unreliable (mistakes in coding or transmission, atmospheric distortion, haste and stress). Moreover, when the first wireless agent was caught he had on him three coded messages in which he had already included his correct check. Was it really so easy for SOE to detect that he was under control?

There were other complicating factors. If it had all been as straightforward as the programme suggests, it is strange that SOE's internal security investigation which suspicions were really aroused did not fasten on the early omission of security checks.

The Dutch section was a late starter - Holland was not the easiest country for SOE to operate in - and zeal to get on may have impaired the section's judgment. But once a combination of luck and skill had enabled the enemy to control from the start the whole of SOE's original network, it was not easy to escape from such a stranglehold. That SOE broke loose in 1943 was thanks to the Dutch agents who managed to blow the gaff.

They did so, let it be recorded too, in time for SOE with the Dutch to start again in 1944 to create a new network which helped Dutch Resistance to play its part in the final campaign and the liberation of Holland.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER M. WOODS,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,
King Charles Street, SW1.

Civil Service ethics

From Mr Michael J. Elliott

Sir, Ronald Butt (September 20) misses the point of my paper to the Royal Institute of Public Administration. My central argument was that a strong government determined to effect cultural change, the courts had developed effective techniques for constraining government, the Civil Service has in practice become the major way in which government is scrutinised.

As Peter Hennessy accurately reported (September 17), I do not find that state of affairs desirable - for much the same reasons as Ronald Butt. But I certainly believe that we would be mad to undermine the ability of the Civil Service to check and constrain government without putting something better in its place.

It is on that search for new constitutional arrangements that the real debate should focus. It is much too simple to characterise these concerns as, in some way, opposed to a strong government determined to effect cultural change. The strongest government is one whose back is so broad that it can bear rods of iron.

The question of how effective government is in practice rendered accountable (it will not do to answer "By Parliament") is a weighty one - at least, Lord Scarman appears to think so, and I doubt if I am alone in treating his view of the Constitution with great respect. It will not do to dismiss these important matters as the vapourings of a liberal establishment in retreat.

Yours ever,
MICHAEL J. ELLIOTT,
The Economist,
25 St James's St, SW1,
September 20.

Lord and ladies

From Professor F. M. Fowler

Sir, For a spirited defence of such New Alternative Anthems as "Land-aide Women Domini" Dr Flanagan (September 20) and others in liturgical distress should contact the splendid lady preacher who, according to your service lists, has - since the introduction of the mini-skirt - most frequently graced the pulpits of London churches. Her name and address: Miss A. Brevin (Palestina).

Yours faithfully,
FRANK M. FOWLER,
Department of German,
Queen Mary College,
University of London,
Mile End Road, E1,
September 20.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Fraser shareholders put to the test

The proper working of the British System depends uniquely on observance of the spirit as well as the letter of the law. This is as true in business as it is in politics. Although not legal in the strict sense, Lomho's grudging undertaking to the Department of Trade and Industry not to vote its 29.9 per cent of the House of Fraser against the reelection of the chairman, Professor Roland Smith, was taken at its face value by the Department. After all it was part of a bargain in which Lomho was left free to vote, and canvass others to vote, for two more Lomho nominees on the Fraser board and to press for formal restrictions on the board's ability to manage Fraser in the interests of all Fraser shareholders.

The DTI however, persistently underestimates or perhaps fears Lomho, or rather its formidable and determined chief executive, Mr "Tiny" Roland, and battery of lawyers. The undertaking on Professor Smith's reelection, as with undertakings given to the DTI after the Monopolies Commission report in 1981, has been interpreted solely according to the letter. Lomho, simply went out to persuade others - friends, foes and committed alike - to vote Professor Smith off the board.

Everyone outside Lomho's sphere of influence realizes that without Professor Smith and his fellow director, Mr Ernest Sharp, the Fraser board would have been hard put to it to resist Lomho's relentless battering. Mr Sharp's position on the board is also at risk at today's annual meeting in Glasgow, as Lomho will throw its 29.9 per cent, as well as its influence, against him. If one or both are voted down, Lomho will be jubilant. And rightly so, for Mr Rowland will have made a giant leap toward his goal: Lomho's acquisition, by one means or another, and at minimum cost, of House of Fraser and with it, Harrods.

It would be the height of foolishness for other Fraser shareholders to play Lomho's game. Even those who claim an open mind on the relative merits of the protagonists, cannot think it is in their interest to further Lomho's cause in advance of the Monopolies Commission's finding, expected before the year end, on the nature and state of Lomho's original undertakings not to extend its power over Fraser through the acquisition of more Fraser shares.

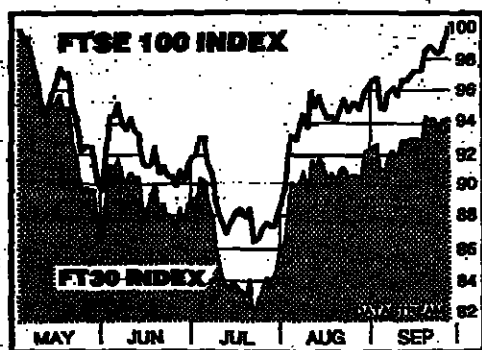
The Merchant Navy Pension Fund, among institutional shareholders, has a particular responsibility to do the right thing. And that, without a scintilla of doubt, is to keep Professor Smith and Mr Sharp on the board and as far as possible maintain the status quo, at least until the Commission has reported and the air is clearer.

The FT-SE index shows its worth

The London stock market rose to a record yesterday. But this ostensibly significant event received scant attention in the City. Part of the reason, possibly, lay in the distracting effect of the "Stop the City" demonstrations. The other factor was that the record was struck in the seven-month-old FT-SE 100 share index, rather than the time-honoured FT Industrial Ordinary index, covering 30 leading shares.

The chart shows that the two indices have taken quite different paths since they touched all-time highs simultaneously on May 3 this year. While the 30-share index carried on plunging, the FT-SE showed more resilience in the latter part of May. This gap was reinforced during the summer, and has tended to widen during the stock market's recent recovery. The result is that, while the FT-SE was celebrating a record 1144.1 yesterday, the Industrial Ordinary at 872.0 was still 50 points below its peak.

Logically, this only goes to demonstrate how outmoded the 30-share index is. After all, the FT-SE embraces the constituents of the older index and 70 more besides. The extra shares include banks and insurance companies, as well as the



tobacco and insurance giant BAT Industries. Apart from the banks, these have been among the leading sectors on the stock market over the past six months.

But it will be a long time before the FT-SE replaces the 30-share index as a barometer of sentiment in the financial community as a whole. In that sense, its performance and the reaction to it are mutually self-feeding. The more cheerful thought for the public at large is that the FT-SE index more faithfully reflects the behaviour of a typical institutional fund manager's portfolio - the sort, in fact, which determines the fate of our pensions and insurance policies.

CBI pushes for status quo

The Confederation of British Industry paints such a rosy picture of the British economy in its representations to the Chancellor before his autumn economic statement that Mr Nigel Lawson could be forgiven for preening himself.

Outcry, says the CBI, is better than the official figures show, with a forecast rise of 2.5 per cent this year, despite the coal strike, and nearer 3 per cent in 1985 if the strike is over by then. Real profitability is rising strongly towards the international norm; inflation trends are even better than shown by the retail price index; companies are expecting a record financial surplus despite the biggest real rise in investment since the war. So, says the CBI, this is not the time to rock the boat. Instead, budgetary policy should be aimed at increasing the competitiveness of British industry so that British firms can provide more jobs.

This is sound, encouraging stuff. When it comes to prescriptions however, the CBI betrays that its proposals have been drawn up by a committee.

Taxation is too high. The Government should aim to cut the general level of taxation back to 1978-79 levels by 1989-90. Public spending should be cut to fit that level of taxation. On the other hand, ministers should be looking for more short-term cuts in capital spending. Far from it. Indeed, they should be spending an extra £1 billion a year on cost-effective infrastructure projects, including an extra £300m a year on roads for each of the next 10 years.

This circle must be squared by cutting government's current spending by £6 billion a year over four years - a task which the CBI supposes has been taken care of for the benefit of Treasury ministers in its paper on "Efficiency in the Public Services". The need for such attempts to square the circle is, in case it be forgotten, a result of unemployment spoiling the Government's financial equations. If unemployment were lower, the need for such unconvincing reasoning would disappear.

The CBI may, therefore, be on stronger ground in its call for more direct aid to competitiveness. Autumn is the time when public spending and National Insurance contributions are dealt with rather than the budget as a whole.

National Insurance contributions do increase the cost of labour directly and therefore presumably reduce demand. Any moves geared to cut labour costs must surely help that central policy problem and any measures that would increase labour costs should be resisted.

Dollar loses ground as US banks cut prime rates

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A flurry of prime rate cuts by United States banks sent the dollar lower yesterday, with dealers still awaiting more German-led intervention against it.

In Washington, the IMF predicted a 1985 growth slowdown for the world economy.

Four banks, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, First National City and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, led the day's cuts bringing their prime rates down from 13 to 12.75 per cent before midday. New York time. Later, the Southwest Bank of St Louis cut its rate from 13 to 12.5 per cent others followed with cuts to 12.75.

Overnight, Wells Fargo, America's eleventh largest bank, had dropped its prime rate from 13 to 12.5 per cent.

There was some surprise that the first few banks which moved yesterday had not

matched the Wells Fargo cut, but the fact that they chose to make a reduction at a time when end-quarter pressures have pushed up money market rates could indicate that there are more cuts in prime rates to come.

The latest round of prime rate cuts was begun by Morgan Guaranty, with a 0.25 point cut, last Friday.

Sterling gained 0.4 points against the dollar to close at \$1.2465 in London, at one point trading above \$1.25 as rumours of a new coal peace formula swept through the markets. The sterling index rose 0.3 points to 76.7.

The dollar lost nearly two pence against the Deutsche mark to close in London at DM3.0205.

Later in New York, the dollar was off its lowest level as the Federal Reserve failed to supply

reserves to the system and as expected, German central bank intervention failed to materialize. The dollar traded at \$1.2420 and DM3.0365.

According to one New York dealer, the German bank has sold \$1 billion during the past few days.

● WASHINGTON: Growth in the industrial world will be nearly 5 per cent this year, the IMF predicted in its world economic outlook, published yesterday, Sarah Hogg writes.

As previously reported in *The Times* this is 1.25 percentage points higher than the forecast made by the IMF only six months ago.

However, the fund's forecasts for 1985 are little changed. They show as a whole:

● Growth slowing to 3.4 per cent in the industrial world as a whole;

● Inflation little changed,

averaging 5.9 per cent in the industrial world, compared with 6.1 per cent this year;

● Employment increasing more slowly, rising 1.8 per cent in the seven leading economies, compared with a 2.4 per cent increase this year. However, that is enough to reduce the unemployment rate from 7.6 per cent to 7.3 per cent;

● Britain's growth is forecast to slow from an annual rate of 3.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1983 to only 1.9 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1985. However, its unemployment rate is also expected to drop marginally, from 12.6 per cent to 12.4 per cent next year.

● The picture for developing countries is brighter. Non-oil countries are expected to increase their growth rates from a weighted average of 3.3 per cent this year to 3.6 per cent next year.

SE issues caution to Woolworth

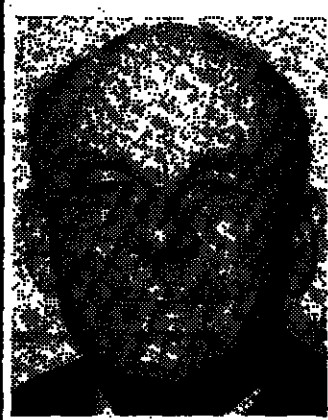
By William Kay and Ian Griffiths

The Stock Exchange has warned Mr John Beckett, the chairman of Woolworth Holdings, the retail group, not to give a meeting of City analysts any unpublished information.

The warning was given after a sharp rise in Woolworth shares in the first three trading days of the week, in advance of a meeting of the Society of Investment Analysts of Wednesday evening.

Woolworth shares had risen from 495p to 518p, after having fallen steadily from their 1984 peak of 530p, reached on August 31.

Yesterday they lost 2p in disappointment at the lack of



John Beckett: Warned not to give analysts information

response to analysts' questions at the meeting.

Mr Beckett said that the Exchange had called the company secretary at Woolworth with a request to "warn your chairman that if he says anything that has not been published it will have to be published to shareholders".

He added: "I used it as an excuse to tell the analysts that I was not going to tell them anything new - which I had not intended to anyway."

One analyst said: "It was a non-event. He announced that he had been cautioned, and it was all very factual. He would not say anything about the outlook for the company at all."

● Woolworth's accounting treatment of depreciation has been outlawed by the Accounting Standards Committee. A statement of intent, published yesterday by the ASC, sets out changes to the existing depreciation accounting standard which will prevent Woolworth carrying on with the method it introduced in its 1983/84 accounts.

CEGB to reorganize operating structure

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The management of the Central Electricity Generating Board, which is working round the clock to combat the effects of the miners' strike on power stations, has formally put substantial reorganisations plans to its 52,000 strong workforce.

The CEGB has written to all staff and is to contact trade unions in the power generating industry detailing plans to switch from a regional to a functions management system.

The proposals mean the dismantling of its regional structure and replacing it with a chain of command organized according to function.

No redundancy proposals are contained in the plan. The nine announced to staff, but it is inevitable that many employees will leave the industry rather than transfer to new areas.

Detailed discussions of redundancy and disposal of

some of the CEGB's regional properties will start shortly.

The plans have been unveiled in a personal letter sent to staff yesterday by Sir Walter Marshall, the CEGB chairman.

The letter says that there will be consultation with staff and with trade unions below national level when the proposals have been developed in more detail.

Reorganization has been expected by senior staff because the Department of Energy has not filled posts of regional chairmen and secretaries as they have become vacant this year.

The dismantling of the regional board system has been prompted by the rationalization of power station building plans and as a result of Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, suggesting that the CEGB take greater financial responsibility for some of the Atomic Energy Authority's nuclear research work.

Restaurant group expands

By Our City Staff

Kennedy Brookes, the group which owns the Mario and Franco and Wheeler's restaurants, last night added two more famous London catering names to its collection.

In a £6m deal it is taking over nine restaurants and another due to open soon. The nine include Bertolotti's restaurant in Covent Garden and Charlotte Street and the Cafe des Amis du Vin, also in Covent Garden. The Cafe des Amis du

Vin deal also embraces an extensive wine business and two food and wine shops.

Kennedy is paying for these acquisitions in shares. Vendors are retaining shares worth about £2m with the rest placed among City institutions at 240p each.

Last night Kennedy's shares closed at 258p, down 3p. In recent weeks the company's shares have been strong on suggestions that it is about to attract a takeover bid.

Greenall in £8m bid for off-licences

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Greenall Whitley, one of the largest of the regional brewers, is in takeover talks for Cellar 5, the Merseyside off-licence chain. Cellar 5 claims to be the second largest privately-owned chain in Britain with 170 outlets.

The deal, estimated to be worth about £8m, would give Greenall Whitley about 300 off-licences, which would put it among the top half dozen off-licence chains.

A number of big brewers have been expanding their interests in the off-licence trade because it adds retail margins to wholesale profits. The take-home trade is also a growth area while beer sales overall are showing little improvement.

Cellar 5, which is based at Kirkby, with a geographical spread around the North-west and into North Wales, is reported to have had steady profit growth over the past 12 years.

It is planned to retain its management and staff because there is little overlap between Cellar 5 outlets and those of Greenall Whitley, which trade as Drew Wine Cellars.

A further announcement on the talks is expected within two weeks.

Stone rules out share concessions

By Derek Pain

Stone International, the systems engineering group, decided it would be "impractical and inappropriate" to offer any share-buying concessions to shareholders of its former parent company, Stone-Platt Industries, it was disclosed yesterday.

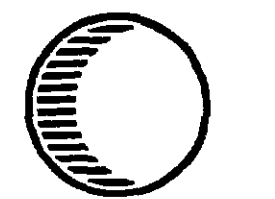
Stone-Platt collapsed into receivership in the spring of 1982. At that time Stone

International was one of its subsidiaries.

Now Stone International, the subject of a management buyout from the SPI receiver, is coming to the stock market. Chatterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank, is offering 10.5 million shares at 125p each. At the sale price, SI is capitalized at £37.2m. In its last financial year the company made pretax profits of £6.2m.

SI's primary business is in the design, manufacture and supply of passenger comfort systems, such as air conditioning and lighting on trains.

At this level three of the four directors who led the rescue will be millionaires. The chief executive, Mr Robin Taverner, will have shares worth £3.1m. The others are Mr John Orsini (£2.3m) and Mr Peter McGrath (£1.5m).



CENTRAL

Unaudited Results of Central Independent Television plc for the six months ended 30th June 1984

	Six months ended 30th June 1984	Year ended 31st December 1983	Year ended 31st December 1982
Net Income	£68,606	£57,851	£129,235
Group Profit before Exchequer levy	4,536	1,844	7,294
Exchequer levy	(1,721)	(16)	(465)
Profit before Taxation	2,815	1,828	6,829
Taxation	(1,138)	(993)	(2,883)
Profit after Taxation	1,677	835	3,946
Extraordinary items after taxation	—	—	147
Profit for six months	1,677	835	4,093
Earnings per share before extraordinary items	6.7p	3.3p	15.8p
Interim Dividend	2.5p	—	6.5p

Notes:
1. The incidence of advertising revenue and costs is not uniform throughout the year and therefore the result for the first six months is not an indication of the final outcome for the full year.
2. An interim dividend of 2.5p per share amounting to £625,000 will be paid on 8th November to shareholders on the register as at 11th October. No interim dividend was paid in 1983.
3. The figures for the year ended 31st December 1983 have been extracted from the full accounts on which the auditors have issued an unqualified report and which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Central Independent Television plc

Registered Office: Central House, Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2JP

NEWS IN BRIEF

Vickers profits double

A £3m cut in interest charges has helped Vickers, the engineering and Rolls-Royce car company, turn in substantially better half-year figures. The company said yesterday that profits had increased from £5m to £12.3m, thus continuing the improvement which started in the second half of 1983.

The biggest increase in profits came from Rolls-Royce Motors where production and sales reached target levels and the strong US dollar helped to strengthen margins.

● Tooltel, the Manchester textile group, raised pretax profits for the six months to the end of July by 84 per cent to £8.26m. *Times*, page 17

● George Wimpey's interim results to June show pretax profit of £23.1m, against £8.2m for the same period last year. Turnover for the group including work carried out by associate companies was down at £13.2m from £16.1m. The interim dividend is maintained at 0.85p. *Times*, page 17

● INCHCAPE half-year profits which were helped by favourable exchange rates to the tune of about £2m increased from £24.5m to £36m.

Dunlop set to unveil rescue package

By Ian Griffiths

Dunlop Holdings is still hoping to unveil its capital reconstruction package next month. The group has debts of more than £400m and negotiations over a rescue deal are now at an advanced stage.

About 46 banks are involved in the deal and the complexity of the arrangements has already delayed completion.

The company said yesterday that the delays were not over a matter of principle, but a question of determining the form and shape of the terms.

The reconstruction is essential for Dunlop's survival. It is likely to be a combination of a conversion of debt to equity, and a rights issue linked with

the sale of some of the group's subsidiaries.

Yesterday, Dunlop announced pretax profits for the six months to June 30 of £16m. This compares with £2m last year, although yesterday's figures were flattered by the exclusion of the group's European tyre operations. *Times*, page 17

Clausen criticizes US aid policy

From Sarah Hogg and Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, Agency, the bank's soft loan arm, and for other bank projects.

The United States, the largest shareholder, also made clear at the meeting that it would attempt to block a proposed general capital increase for the bank when the issue comes to a vote next year.

Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, said in his formal address to ministers and central bankers at the meeting that the Reagan Administration wanted the bank to become more of a "catalyst" in attracting private money to Third World projects.

"We do not view a general capital increase as a necessary result of this process," Mr Regan said.

Mr Regan disclosed the US position as the bank's staff role

of the bank which officials believe will involve changes requiring additional resources.

An official said: "We hope to reach a sufficient convergence of views to allow management to put forward proposals by early 1985, in time for the next general capital increase."

But if the United States objects, and gains support from the four other nations which control by far the largest block of voting shares cast by the executive board, it is unlikely the capital increase will be approved. Britain, West Germany, Japan and France are the other four nations which are the largest individual shareholders.

Earlier, the United States led successfully a movement to cut development funds for IDA by reducing funds for the

seventh replenishment from the \$12 billion (\$9.6 billion) sought by the bank to \$9 billion.

Later, an attempt by the bank to regain the additional funds by proposing a special fund of \$3 billion to be donated by big member nations was blocked by West Germany and Japan.

The increasing US opposition to the bank has led to rumours that Mr Clausen will either resign or be replaced when his first term expires in 1986.

In his concluding remarks, Mr Clausen adopted a conciliatory tone, saying the annual meeting had been one of "encouragement and progress".

He said there was a degree of consensus emerging about proposed policies to reverse economic decline in sub-Saharan Africa, even though no additional funds had been pledged.

INDUSTRY TODAY

Commonwealth of Australia

Twenty Year 5 1/2% Bonds due November 1, 1985

To the Holders of the above-described Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Sole Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on November 1, 1984 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,587,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following numbers:

COUPON BONDS									
51	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
52	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
53	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
54	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
55	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
56	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
57	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
58	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
59	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
60	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
61	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
62	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
63	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
64	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
65	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
66	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
67	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
68	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
69	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
70	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
71	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
72	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
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74	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
75	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
76	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
77	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
78	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
79	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
80	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
81	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
82	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
83	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
84	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
85	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
86	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
87	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
88	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
89	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
90	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
91	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
92	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
93	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
94	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
95	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
96	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
97	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
98	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
99	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318
100	1845	3237	5235	7453	9495	13430	13833	16890	18318

Registered Bonds without Coupons

Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number
\$ 20	2340	\$ 1,000	2340	\$ 4,000	2340	\$ 212,000	2340
1,000	2340	1,000	2340	1,000	2340	20,000	2340
1,000	2340	1,000	2340	1,000	2340	2,000	2340

On November 1, 1984, the Bonds or portions thereof, designated above will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof, at the Corporate Trust Office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015. Coupon Bonds should have attached all unexpired coupons appurtenant thereto. Coupons due November 1, 1984 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Upon surrender of a registered Bond for partial redemption there will be issued, at the option of the holder, registered Bonds or coupon Bonds of authorized denominations for the unredeemed principal amount.

On and after November 1, 1984, interest shall cease to accrue on the Bonds, or portions thereof, herein designated for redemption.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NOTICE

The following coupon Bonds previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number
\$ 20	2340	\$ 1,000	2340	\$ 4,000	2340	\$ 212,000	2340
1,000	2340	1,000	2340	1,000	2340	20,000	2340
1,000	2340	1,000	2340	1,000	2340	2,000	2340

By David Young

The Government is determined that offshore oil contracts should principally benefit British construction firms

From the air all North Sea oil production platforms look the same. The first sight of a platform through the clouds is impressive as orange flames roar from the flare stack and the drilling derricks tower above the deck.

Down in the dining rooms the array of fresh sea-foods, salads and steaks helps compensate for the two-week-on and two-week-off routine as much as providing the nutrition needed to work for 12 hours at a stretch in one of the world's harshest environments. Roughness and roughage do not seem to go together and doctors have found problems associated with the low-fibre diet of many North Sea workers.

However, producing oil is the point of the platforms and it is the technical details and the engineering breakthroughs achieved by their designers and operators that make every one different from its near-neighbours and predecessors.

Conoco's Hutton platform has its tension legs stretching

down to the sea-bed 600ft below giving it a technical advantage. Beryl B has its centrally placed drilling derricks and power plant to give it the advantage of lower weight and increased stability and the forthcoming Marathon Brae B platform will draw on the experience of the adjoining Brae A to make it as efficient and cost effective as possible.

However, there is the problem that all these technological breakthroughs were achieved at considerable cost and much of the foreign know-how had to be bought.

The North Sea lessons are seen as a saleable commodity and the problem in the past has been that Britain has not benefited as much as it should have from this. Too many techniques learnt have not been sold to British companies.

For that reason the Department of Energy will be examining applications in the forthcoming ninth round of North Sea licensing in considerable detail. Any company also putting forward development plans for existing discoveries in the North Sea will be asked to make sure that as much technology as possible is passed on to British companies to enable them to win a larger share of the business.

The excuse that "we can not

Estimated spending on new North Sea production to year 2000 on different assumptions

	Capital	Operating
Potential oil developments	23.9	11.6
Three new platforms per year	28.0	14.8
Four new platforms per year	29.2	17.3
Potential gas developments	3.3	1.4
Three new platforms per year	4.4	2.0
Four new platforms per year	5.3	2.6
Five new platforms per year	6.1	3.1
Possible gas condensate developments		
One platform per year	8.5	3.4

Source: United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association.

get the equipment we need outside Texas" will no longer be accepted. The Government is now prepared to tell companies to make sure that British industry is given every opportunity to bid for North Sea contracts.

If a proposal does not contain at least 72 per cent British content - even an 80 per cent yardstick might be applied - it will not be allowed. Any oil company which does not go as far as it can to use an even higher percentage of British equipment will find that the Department of Energy's memory is a long one and future proposals will be reviewed in the light of past performance.

Whether that prospect was uppermost in the mind of Mr J. L. "Corky" Frank, the United Kingdom head of Marathon,

when he announced last week that 100 per cent of the construction contracts for the Marathon Brae B Platform were going to British yards is unlikely.

Mr Frank's explanation of his announcement - a "red letter day for the United Kingdom offshore industry" in the words of an enthusiastic Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister - is more flattering to Britain.

The reason, according to him, is that the British yards tendering met not only price specifications but quality specifications. Foreign bids were lower, but Marathon's experience in building the huge Brae A platform - the company is unusual in the North Sea in carrying out its own project management - led it to return to British yards.

A company like Marathon has shown that it would never let nationalistic pressures get in the way of decisions involving investment of about £1.7 billion per platform, so the Department of Energy can probably be forgiven for his excessive display of public delight at the announcement of the order.

Mr John D'Amico, head of the Department's Offshore Supplies Office which steers as much work as it can to Britain and tries to sell British oil industry's know-how abroad, is even more publicly approving of the Marathon decision.

"It is the mirror image of the decision made by North Sea Oil at the start of the year when they (Sun Oil representatives) went abroad with their contract for the Balmoral Field platform," he said.

"Marathon took a responsible view and the British yards responded responsibly and we have won these important contracts. This is the way that the business should operate in Britain."

Later next month Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, will officially inaugurate the Mobil Beryl B platform in the Beryl field 170 miles northwest of Aberdeen. The field now has six of its 21 proposed wells ready and perfectly illustrates the technical demands placed on engineers to bring fields into production economically.

The Beryl platform has its share of North Sea firsts, including its drilling systems and the use of Roll-Royce RB211 "jumbo" engines for gas compression and electricity generation. It is developments such as this which the Government hopes the country can capitalize on and sell to countries such as India and China.

Mr Cullen Williams, the Beryl B project manager, said: "One important aspect of this project was the objective of maximizing the United Kingdom content of work. Mobil placed 80 per cent of the total value in the United Kingdom and when one considers the unavailability of some materials and services from the United Kingdom, for example heavy lifting vessels, this is a creditable achievement. To the best of our knowledge no other major offshore installation has equalled this percentage."

The Government intends that Mobil's proud boast will not be a short-lived record.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High Low Company					1984 High Low Company					1984 High Low Company					1984 High Low Company				
Price	Chgs	Yld	P/E		Price	Chgs	Yld	P/E		Price	Chgs	Yld	P/E		Price	Chgs	Yld	P/E	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
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146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	
146	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	228	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus	118	1.10	4.5	12.5	Abacus</					

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1	Carver (R)	1.00	0.05	5.0%
2	Brannan	1.00	0.05	5.0%
3	BOC	1.00	0.05	5.0%
4	Bridon	1.00	0.05	5.0%
5	BT	1.00	0.05	5.0%
6	Reckitt	1.00	0.05	5.0%
7	De La Rue	1.00	0.05	5.0%
8	Combined Tech	1.00	0.05	5.0%
9	Diploma	1.00	0.05	5.0%
10	Edgware	1.00	0.05	5.0%
11	RHM	1.00	0.05	5.0%
12	Alpari	1.00	0.05	5.0%
13	Park Foods	1.00	0.05	5.0%
14	Millers	1.00	0.05	5.0%
15	Dee	1.00	0.05	5.0%
16	Utd Biscuits	1.00	0.05	5.0%
17	Nile Foods	1.00	0.05	5.0%
18	Morrison (W)	1.00	0.05	5.0%
19	Tate & Lyle	1.00	0.05	5.0%
20	PROPERT	1.00	0.05	5.0%
21	McKay	1.00	0.05	5.0%
22	Or Portland	1.00	0.05	5.0%
23	Town Centre	1.00	0.05	5.0%
24	Palace	1.00	0.05	5.0%
25	Stirling	1.00	0.05	5.0%
26	Levi (M)	1.00	0.05	5.0%
27	By Land	1.00	0.05	5.0%
28	Greyhound City	1.00	0.05	5.0%
29	West & City	1.00	0.05	5.0%
30	Hallwood Op	1.00	0.05	5.0%
31	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	1.00	0.05	5.0%
32	Meyer Int	1.00	0.05	5.0%
33	Tarmac	1.00	0.05	5.0%
34	Aberdeen Contr	1.00	0.05	5.0%
35	French (M)	1.00	0.05	5.0%
36	Crouch (D)	1.00	0.05	5.0%
37	Burnett & Hallam	1.00	0.05	5.0%
38	Newcastle	1.00	0.05	5.0%
39	Amec	1.00	0.05	5.0%
40	Radford	1.00	0.05	5.0%
41	UBM	1.00	0.05	5.0%

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Dividend							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Share Price							

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Yield							

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities at new high

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 17, Dealings End, Today, Contango Day, Oct 1, Settlement Day, Oct 8.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984			Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
High	Low	Chg					
86	46		Guinness Peat	54	+1	9.8	10
119	13		Harley Davidson	184	+1	8.8	10
130	0		The Ritz	513		10.8	8.8
156	20		Hill Strates	360		8.8	8.8
160	0		Chrysler	7	-1	10.8	8.8
313	249		Johnson (Juppco)	228		10.8	8.8
313	249		Johnson (Juppco)	228		10.8	8.8
313	249		Johnson (Juppco)	228		10.8	8.8
358	352		Kellogg	340		17.9	9.8
358	352		Kellogg	340		17.9	9.8
358	352		Kellogg	340		17.9	9.8
358	352		Kellogg	340		17.9	9.8
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358	352		Kellogg	340		17.9	9.8
358	352		Kellogg	340		17.9	9.8
358	352		Kellogg	340		17.9	9.8
358							

BUILDING AND ROADS							
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
202	156		Abendun Center	172	+2	9.3	5.4
203	185		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
204	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
205	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
206	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
207	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
208	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
209	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
210	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
211	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
212	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
213	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
214	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
215	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
216	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
217	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
218	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
219	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
220	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
221	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
222	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
223	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
224	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
225	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
226	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
227	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
228	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
229	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
230	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
231	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
232	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
233	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
234	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
235	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
236	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
237	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
238	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
239	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
240	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
241	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
242	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
243	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
244	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
245	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
246	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
247	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
248	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
249	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
250	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
251	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
252	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
253	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
254	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
255	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
256	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
257	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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263	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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265	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
266	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
267	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
268	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
269	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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273	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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275	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
276	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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281	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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283	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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286	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
287	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
288	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
289	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
290	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
291	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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294	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
295	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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322	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
323	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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396	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
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400	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
401	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
402	182		Ames	252	+1	3.0	8.8
403	182		Ames	252	+1		

129	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
130	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
131	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
132	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
133	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
134	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
135	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
136	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
137	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
138	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
139	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
140	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
141	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
142	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
143	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
144	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
145	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
146	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
147	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
148	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
149	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
150	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
151	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
152	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
153	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
154	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
155	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
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161	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
162	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
163	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
164	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
165	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
166	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
167	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
168	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
169	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
170	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
171	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
172	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
173	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
174	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
175	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
176	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
177	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
178	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
179	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
180	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
181	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
182	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
183	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
184	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
185	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
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187	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
188	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
189	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
190	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
191	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
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196	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
197	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
198	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
199	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5
200	36	36	Exxon	70	-1	3.8	6.5

124	85	84	Do Co	124	85	84	Do Co
124	85	84	Worship	124	85	84	Worship
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124	85	84	Worship	124	85	84	Worship
124	85	84	Worship	124	85	84	Worship
124	85	84	Worship	12			

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical	180	•	10.0	10.0
1984	High	Low	Arrow Chemical</				

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High						

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price			

113	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
114	84	S&I Drugs	23	●	1.0	1.0	12.2
115	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
116	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
117	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
118	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
119	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
120	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
121	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
122	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
123	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
124	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
125	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
126	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
127	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
128	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
129	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
130	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
131	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
132	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
133	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
134	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
135	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
136	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
137	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
138	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
139	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
140	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
141	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
142	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
143	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
144	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
145	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
146	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
147	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
148	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
149	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
150	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
151	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
152	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
153	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
154	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
155	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
156	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
157	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
158	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
159	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
160	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
161	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
162	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
163	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
164	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
165	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
166	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
167	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
168	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
169	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
170	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
171	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
172	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
173	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
174	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
175	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
176	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
177	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
178	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
179	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
180	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
181	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
182	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
183	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
184	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
185	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
186	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
187	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
188	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
189	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
190	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
191	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
192	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
193	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
194	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
195	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
196	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
197	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
198	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
199	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
200	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2

ELECTRICALS							
113	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
114	84	S&I Drugs	23	●	1.0	1.0	12.2
115	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
116	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
117	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
118	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
119	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
120	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
121	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
122	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
123	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
124	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
125	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
126	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
127	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
128	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
129	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
130	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
131	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
132	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
133	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
134	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
135	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
136	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
137	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
138	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
139	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
140	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
141	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
142	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
143	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
144	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
145	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
146	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
147	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
148	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
149	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
150	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
151	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
152	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
153	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
154	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
155	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
156	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
157	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
158	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
159	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
160	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
161	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
162	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
163	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
164	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
165	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
166	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
167	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
168	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
169	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
170	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
171	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
172	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
173	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
174	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
175	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
176	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
177	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
178	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
179	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
180	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
181	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
182	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
183	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
184	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
185	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
186	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
187	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
188	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
189	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
190	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
191	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
192	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
193	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
194	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
195	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
196	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
197	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
198	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
199	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2
200	84	Do A	112	●	8.7	5.1	12.2

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

1984						Gross Div	
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	%	P/E
180	50	Dowling & Mills	60	+8	3.2	6.3	13.1
170	50	Electronic Data	200
325	23	Electronics America	200	..	8.7	2.0	20.0
180	34	Electronic Music	48
170	34	Electronic Music	48	+8	4.3	10.2	24.4
170	34	Electronic Music	48	..	6.8	4.1	17.0
144	118	Forest Lighting	148
170	34	Electronic Music	48	..	10.0	1.9	27.7
170	34	Electronic Music	48
170	34	Electronic Music	48
170	34	Electronic Music	48
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170	34	Electronic Music	48

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1							

359	35	Western Publishing	236	●	...	2.9	2.9	15.0
359	344	Western Union	236	●	...	2.8	2.8	15.0

FINANCE AND LAND								
267	282	Ashgrove	234	●	...	8.5	8.2	0.1
185	178	Adrian Farms	136	●	...	18.5	18.1	0.1
185	178	Adrian Farms	136	●	...	18.5	18.1	0.1
68	72	Barrow Hedges	84	...	...	6.1	7.5	2.1
349	125	Carroll	119	...	...	12.1	13.1	0.1
136	96	Carroll	119	...	...	12.1	13.1	0.1
136	96	Carroll	119	...	...	12.1	13.1	0.1
170	105	Harold's Glen	125	+	2	8.8	8.4	2.4

FINANCIAL TRUSTS								
500	495	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
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185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
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185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
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185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426	28.5	5.8	6.1
185	178	Alroy & Southern	426			

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1							

HOTEL-INDO CATERERS									
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E	1984	High
132	275	33%	Grand Hyatt	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
133	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
134	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
135	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
136	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
137	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
138	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
139	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
140	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
141	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
142	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
143	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
144	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
145	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
146	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
147	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
148	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
149	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
150	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
151	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
152	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
153	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
154	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
155	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
156	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
157	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
158	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
159	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
160	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
161	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
162	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
163	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
164	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
165	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
166	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
167	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
168	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
169	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
170	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
171	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
172	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
173	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
174	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
175	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
176	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
177	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
178	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
179	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
180	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
181	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
182	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
183	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
184	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
185	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
186	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
187	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
188	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
189	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
190	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
191	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
192	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
193	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
194	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
195	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
196	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
197	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
198	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
199	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
200	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
201	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
202	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
203	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
204	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
205	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
206	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
207	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
208	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
209	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
210	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
211	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
212	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
213	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
214	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
215	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
216	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
217	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
218	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
219	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
220	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
221	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
222	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
223	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
224	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
225	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
226	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
227	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
228	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
229	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
230	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
231	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
232	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
233	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
234	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
235	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
236	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
237	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
238	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
239	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
240	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
241	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
242	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
243	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
244	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
245	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
246	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
247	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
248	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
249	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
250	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
251	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
252	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
253	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
254	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
255	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
256	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
257	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
258	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
259	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
260	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
261	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
262	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
263	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
264	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
265	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
266	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
267	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
268	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
269	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
270	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
271	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
272	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
273	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
274	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
275	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
276	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
277	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
278	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
279	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
280	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
281	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
282	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
283	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
284	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4	1.1	8.5	1984	High
285	275	33%	Country Inns	47	+1/4				

21	14	12	Amstar Paper	313	-	14.3	4.8
21	14	12	Amstar Paper	313	-	14.3	4.8
46	38	34	Asahi Telecom	171	-	7.5	2.6
46	38	34	Asahi Telecom	171	-	7.5	2.6
206	223	207	Asahi Per	180	-	7.5	2.6
206	223	207	Asahi Per	180	-	7.5	2.6
206	223	207	Asahi Per	180	-	7.5	2.6
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206	223	207	Asahi Per	180	-	7.5	2.6
206	223	207	Asahi Per	180	-		

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
128	89	85	Carwest (N)	113	-48	8.8	7.3
			Carwest (N)			7.3	7.4

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1984			Gross Div Yld				
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E	
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High						

34	24	24	Danisco Group	119	+	5.2	15.0	6.2
34	24	24	Danisco & Milk 'N'	117	+	5.3	15.2	6.2
32	42	42	Danisco	117	+	5.3	15.4	7.8
32	42	42	Danisco	117	+	5.3	15.4	7.8
100	64	64	Danisco	117	+	5.3	15.4	7.8
100	64	64	Danisco	117	+	5.3	15.4	7.8
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100	64	64	Danisco	117	+	5.3	15.4	7.8
100	64	64	Danisco	117	+	5.3	15.4	7.8
100	64	64	Danisco	117	+			

198	297	English Channel	361	+	13.0	2.3
198	29	Ensign	27	+	1.1	2.3
198	30	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	31	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	32	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	33	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	34	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	35	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	36	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	37	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	38	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	39	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	40	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	41	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	42	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	43	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	44	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	45	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	46	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	47	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	48	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	49	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	50	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	51	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	52	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	53	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	54	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	55	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	56	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	57	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	58	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	59	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	60	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	61	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	62	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	63	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	64	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	65	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	66	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	67	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	68	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	69	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	70	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	71	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	72	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	73	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	74	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	75	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	76	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	77	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	78	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	79	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	80	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	81	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	82	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	83	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	84	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	85	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	86	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	87	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	88	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	89	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	90	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	91	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	92	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	93	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	94	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	95	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	96	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	97	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	98	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	99	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3
198	100	Ensign Energy	31	+	2.1	2.3

..	01	24	35
..	..	24	35
..	..	14	35
..	..	14	35
..	+14	125	82
..	..	102	82
..	+2	90	35
..	..	28	11
..	+3	117	82
..	..	28	11
..	..	13	53
..	..	28	24
..	+3	24	87
..	..	87	87
..	..	904	58
..	..	167	58
..	+8	24	27
..	..	1	87
..	+2	40	89
..	..	24	87
..	+2	67	31
..	..	904	82
..	+1	34	68
..
..	+1	..	..
..	..	68	74
..	+1	74	74
..	+4	121	68
..	..	40	55
..	+1	904	51
..	..	58	8
..	-1	648	78
..	..	48	78
..	+2	48	78

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

1984	219	19	W. R. Hambrecht	8.52	..	114	8.7
1984	219	19	W. R. Hambrecht	8.52	..	114	8.7
1984	219	19	W. R. Hambrecht	8.52	..	114	8.7
1984	219	19	W. R. Hambrecht	8.52	..	114	8.7
1984	219	19	W. R. Hambrecht	8.52	..	114	8.7
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1984	219	19	W. R. Hambrecht	8.52			

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198	143	Office Stock					

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low					

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1984		Company		Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
High	Low						
16.5	35	80	Spur 1000	132	0	7.5	4.4
16.5	177	132	Spur & Jackson	132	-16	1.4	4.1
16.5	44	25	Spurco Corp	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	91	81	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Spurco Int'l	212	0	8.1	3.3
16.5	41	25	Sp				

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E

79	538	+26	Pharmacia	538	+16	38.0	0.5
79	538	+26	Pfizer	538	+12	33.0	0.7
79	538	+26	Pfizer	538	+12	33.0	0.7
79	538	+26	Pfizer	538	+12	33.0	0.7
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79	538	+26	Pfizer	538	+12	33.0	0.7
79	538	+26	P				

MINING									
13%	15%	Ang Ammer Coal	211			38.8	22	22	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
17%	19%	Ang Ammer	217	+	+	68.0	25	25	11
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RUGBY UNION: SELECTORS TURN TO OLD GUARD OF COLCLOUGH AND HARE FOR WARM-UP GAMES

Divisions play it safe as they prepare to meet Australia

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The Midlands and the Northern Divisions will be selecting teams next week to play friendly matches in preparation for the visit of the Australians - the Midlands play Leinster at Coventry on October 16, and the North meet Ulster at Ravenhill the following day. London will also be announcing a divisional squad in training for their tour game.

The divisional selectors approach the games pragmatically. They are picking the team they think will stand the best chance of beating Australia. As things stand this is obvious, but in terms of a sustained divisional competition which once we had, now have no longer, but which many would see again, it goes against the grain.

The Midlands, for instance, include Hare, the Leicester fullback, in their squad of three dozen. London have asked Colclough, the Wasps lock, to captain their side to meet the Australians in the opening tour match on October 17. But both players have stated their intention of confining their rugby to club games rather than internationals, whereas any divisional competition would lead naturally towards possible England status. There would therefore be little point in selecting players for a divisional side who did not want to represent their country.

The issue is symptomatic of the cleft stick in which English rugby finds itself. The North have an additional problem: of their 51-strong squad, four will be at Cambridge University, who obviously wish to have them present during this term's club programme. The quartet are Andrew, recently elevated in the England bench; Clough, the former Durham University centre, who is due to start at Cambridge this term; Simms, the Liverpool centre, and Ellison, the Headingley No. 8.

All must be regarded as contenders for the North side to play Australia at Watford on November 28. On the same day, Cambridge play their annual match against Micky Steele-Bodger's XV, a game in which the former Durham University centre, who is due to start at Cambridge this term; Simms, the Liverpool centre, and Ellison, the Headingley No. 8.

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We have known for a long time that the leading players have too

much rugby. Tony Jordan, chairman of the London selectors, wrote to London clubs this month asking them to try wherever possible not to impose extra demands. This is not a new step, but the players themselves often feel that they must appear as often as possible to get themselves noticed and do so sometimes even when they are carry injuries.

It was pointed out recently to one player who will be at Twickenham tomorrow that he would actually harm his cause by playing in every game possible if the played badly. But that is a risk many will run for fear of losing ground to their rivals. It is the established players who can afford to lay down some of their own ground rules, for example they will play only one game a week and would prefer not to appear on the week-end before an international.

How many established players do England have at the moment? Wherever you go, you encounter technical administrators who say there is too much rugby and not enough training for rugby. You do not learn skills in matches where, to take an extreme example, a wing may touch the ball two or three times only.

Perhaps these difficulties will come under discussion at today's meeting of the Rugby Football Union committee, which is to discuss the state of the game. It will be, I understand, an open-ended affair without a specific agenda, though it would be encouraging to believe that the Burgess Report will come under review.



The faces seem to be against those chosen to captain the RFU President's XV, who play England at Twickenham tomorrow (David Hands writes). Irvine, the former Scotland full back, who was the second choice as captain after the withdrawal of Rives, the French flanker, yesterday himself had to pull out of the game after straining a hamstring in training.

The side will now be led by Leslie (above), the Gales and Scotland flanker, with Howell Davies, of Bridgend and Wales, at full back. The appointment of Leslie, overlooked for the Lions tour in 1983, will be well received. Davies, capped four times last season, will join the squad for training at the Llanberis Club today, when they will work against a pack from the West London Institute at Borough Road.

The game is to be sponsored by Rothmans of Pall Mall, who launched the thirteenth edition of the Rothmans Rugby Union yearbook yesterday. Leslie is nominated as player of the year in the yearbook.

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Wales stay firm over punishment system

By Gerald Davies

Tim Waldron, of Neath, and Stuart Griffiths, of Newport, were sent off the field when the two teams met on Wednesday night. Were they to be in the same position as Steve Bainbridge, with claims to national selection, they would not suffer the same fate. Bainbridge, if he played his rugby in Wales, could still look forward, despite his sending-off, to a season of international rugby.

While the cost of a sending-off is drawn up by the International Board, it is the responsibility of the individual unions to determine the extent of the punishment. In Bainbridge's case, with him playing in England, he is automatically suspended for 30 days. Further disciplinary action ensures that he will not play for England this season. Having tasted the addictive flavour of competition at the highest level, it is going to be a long season indeed.

The disciplinary committee in Wales would not have been so severe as to take that country's selection. Not yet, anyway. Normally, without an incoming touring team, a sending-off would not preclude a player from selection for the Welsh chosen in January to play in the five nations championship.

"We are quite happy with the way our disciplinary procedure works", Ray Williams, secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union, said. "The referee is the sole judge of fact, we accept that the player is guilty of the offence. The committee considers the referee's report and administers the punishment. The player, having seen the report, does not have the right of reply. We believe it correct to acknowledge this procedure. There have been cases of mistaken identity in the past."

"We take into account the nature and severity of the offence, and there is a sliding scale which we operate. The referee's report is the basis, most probably it would be doubled for the second. The type of offence - a punch or a kick - is taken into account, as is the player's own record. Persistent offenders have been suspended for six months. Last year a club suspended a player *sine die*."

The Welsh Rugby Union do not believe that a player should be punished twice. "We do accept, however," Mr Williams added, "that a player who is representing his country has a special responsibility to uphold his own standards and the standard of the game. If a player is sent off immediately prior to the five nations championship he would not be considered for the national side. It is already in it, then he would be removed."

Twickenham anniversary, page 8

Los Angeles profits could be shared by Third World

From David Miller, Seoul

Members of the International Olympic Committee gathered here for the official opening tomorrow of the 1984 Olympic Games at the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

There were provisions within the IOC charter for the distribution of profits - though this has not been a factor since 1948 - but they cannot be applied under the unique provisions of the contract made for 1984. The success of Peter Ueberroth's committee is proving to be something of a mixed blessing.

Samamra is hoping that Harry Jaber, the vice-president of the Los Angeles Committee, who is expected to arrive here, can help resolve a formula for Ueberroth's suggestion that \$25m out of the residue not claimed by the USOC can be fairly distributed among the developing countries of the third world who participated in the United States.

The Olympic Solidarity Commission, under the chairmanship of Juan Antonio Samaranch, will be helping to devise the formula for such a distribution.

On the one hand, the financial success of the Games in Los Angeles is a substantial endorsement for the survival of the Olympics, proving that it is possible still to host the event in a capitalist country without suffering the heavy losses of

thought they were financially in difficulties. On the other hand, for the tickets to be sold, the IOC paid \$200,000.

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Montreal. Part of the reason for this is the substantial profit of about \$150m the last time the Bank of England blinked at the downward exchange rate - is that ABC Television did not ask for a rebate because of the Soviet block boycott. Television ratings in the United States were successful beyond all expectations, because of American dominance, so that the budget of \$600m, only a third of Moscow's expenditure in 1980, was not exceeded, largely because of the six million spectators attending the various sports.

Against that, there is a suspicion that the LA committee may have over-pledged their poverty in the restrictions which they placed on some normally standard facilities. At a private, non-profit company, with no state or federal taxation fund to fall back upon, the organizing committee had to be sure they broke the right side of the cost line. But \$150m the right side?

Those who complain that the United States is taking the lion's share of the surplus should remember, however, that without more than \$400m of US television and sponsorship money there would have been no Olympic Games this year.

Russians to visit S Korea

Seoul (Reuters) - Delegates from the Soviet Union, Hungary and Romania will attend the opening of the new Olympic stadium tomorrow, raising hopes that Moscow will not boycott the 1988 summer Games. They will be the first Russians to visit South Korea since the Korean airliner with 269 people aboard was shot down by Soviet fighters.

South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, but the Communist nations and Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, has acknowledged this could lead to problems for the 1988 Games. He said in a statement yesterday that the IOC's choice of Seoul for the Games was irrevocable.

South Korea has recently reopened contact with the Soviet Union with a view to avoiding a repetition of the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. Mr Samaranch, who held talks with the Soviet sports leader, Anatoly Solovtsov, in Moscow last week, hopes to have by the end of the month the Russians will compete in Seoul.

Coe helping Britain prepare for Seoul

Sebastian Coe is to launch a Sports Council blueprint for success for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea.

Coe, a Council member, who retained the 1500 metres title in Los Angeles, will invite representatives of all Olympic sports to a meeting in London later this year. The aim is to ensure they make the most effective use of funds when preparing for the next Games.

The plan was announced yesterday by Dick Jeeps, the chairman, who will present the Council's annual report in London. In the four years leading up to Los Angeles, the Council provided cash grants totalling nearly £10m to Olympic sports for coaching, training, international travel and administration.

"Grants cannot be measured purely in terms of gold medals and Olympic records," he says. "Success on the Olympic stage does give a tremendous boost to the development of sport right through to street level."

"We plan to let governing bodies and competitors have their say in a



Coe calling meeting

bid to improve our medal tally in Seoul."

The Sports Council wants to see its governing bodies take more positive action to counter drug abuse.

The Council's annual report stresses the need for "sport to take action against drug abuse rather than await a government directive on the matter."

Fittest teams have the early edge

Schools Rugby by Michael Stevenson

As the school's season gets underway, fitness as ever becomes an increasingly vital factor. King's Tynemouth held out convincingly at Loretto for half an hour before Loretto's command of the set-pieces began to tell.

At half-time Loretto led 10-0 through tries by Galbraith and Bruce with McCreath kicking a conversion; in the second half King's came back strongly through a try by Duffin, which Pape converted, but a second try by Bruce, plus a penalty by McCreath guaranteed victory for Loretto (17-6).

Beattie, the Norwich fly-half, had kicked two penalties against Gre-

sham's when he went off with a knee injury 10 minutes before half-time. By the time he hobbled back on for the second half, Norwich had missed three kickable penalties and were trailing 10-6, following two tries from Loretto's command of the set-pieces.

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Milk Cup cash has the game hooked

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Whereas youths once roamed the streets of the nation in search of a game of football, the more misbegotten among them now go there to look for drugs. The sport they have left behind has become addicted as well. Clubs are so dependent on money that many would not survive without injections of cash from generous sponsors.

The evidence was splattered in 32 different directions this week, from Newcastle to Portsmouth, from Blackburn to Gillingham. At the age of 24, the Milk Cup competition has grown to represent a piece of twisted logic, that the need for financial gain stands higher in the order of merit than the interests of spectators, whose pound notes once provided adequate support.

By seeding the second-round draw and playing ties over two legs, the League has eliminated drops of romance and knocked out the sense of fun. This Monday's match at Edgeley Park, for instance, was it not significant that for the visit of the reigning champions of England and Europe, the stadium was reported to have little more than 11,000?

Stockport County's followers knew that even if their fourth division side had realized a dream and beaten Liverpool, equally would have returned at Anfield in a fortnight. An evening that might have tingled with excitement was instead wrapped in numbing inevitability. Stockport's compensation will be £2,500 from the Milk Marketing Board and a share of the two gates.

The cost to Liverpool might have been higher. Dalglish and Lawrenson were ruled out. Walsh was not fully fit and the risk of further injuries was inevitably increased during another domestic fixture that was squeezed into an already demanding schedule. Their European Cup tie against Lech Poznan on Wednesday will be their fifth game in a fortnight.

FOOTBALL

The same unreasonable punishment has been reserved for England's other Continental ambassadors and it will be surprising if all, or indeed any, of them are at full strength when they face their foreign opponents next week. But even the wealthiest clubs, who ignored the competition when it began, feel they must now join in the scramble for rewards.

They are substantial, disproportionately so. The prize fund, recently increased by £30,000, now stands at almost £500,000 and the Milk Cup winners receive more than the League champions. Everton collected £48,000 for finishing as runners-up to Liverpool last season and not a penny for their triumph in one of the most distinguished events of the FA Cup.

Similarly, Plymouth Argyle gained nothing for their defeat in the FA Cup semi-finals and Aston Villa without playing a stroke. But in the second leg of the Milk Cup, So. 100, did Walsall, whose run coincided with their failure to hold on to third place in the race for promotion to the second division. But even so, it is currently valued at a mere £4,000.

The chance of predictability being upset during this season's competition has all but disappeared already. Bolton Wanderers, who drew at Shrewsbury on Tuesday, and Rotherham United, who won away at Stoke City on Wednesday, are the only representatives from the third and fourth divisions still holding realistic hopes of reaching the next round. The other 30 ties all followed their expected courses.

Last dark last game Halifax, 5-1 down after the first leg against Tottenham Hotspur, or Burnley, who conceded four breathtaking goals at Old Trafford, or even Brentford, who led 2-0 before collapsing dramatically and letting in four during the last nine minutes at Filbert Street? They may as well bow out now and await next year's fix.

There is one theory that Gattings is the finest player of modern times in the country. His achievements on the county circuit, finished top of the averages with nearly 70, and had the season's highest score, 258.

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Boxing, Rugby League, Cricket and Volleyball, page 19

England's vice-captain prepares for India

Gatting should be well suited to wobble bowlers

Simon Barnes

What was the worst moment in the summer's Test matches? Well, it has to be admitted that the competition for that particular accolade is pretty intense. For all that, Mike Gatting's farewell appearance has to be fairly high on the list.

Gatting went for one in the first innings, left before a Marshall without playing a stroke. But in the second innings it seemed that, in his very last chance, he was actually coming good: 29 scored, an air of confidence about him. Then along came a straight one from Marshall. Up went the bat, out of harm's way, and the umpire's finger and down went all Gatting's hopes. He was publicly revealed as the only man in the world with an Achilles heel that goes up to the knee.

It was getting close to time", he said. "It was a question of trying not to play at wide balls. And...well, I didn't play at a straight one." His disappointment was an intense one could not fail to share it. But he did not leave the Test arena: a broken man. He worked off his disappointment on every bowler on the county circuit, finished top of the averages with nearly 70, and had the season's highest score, 258.

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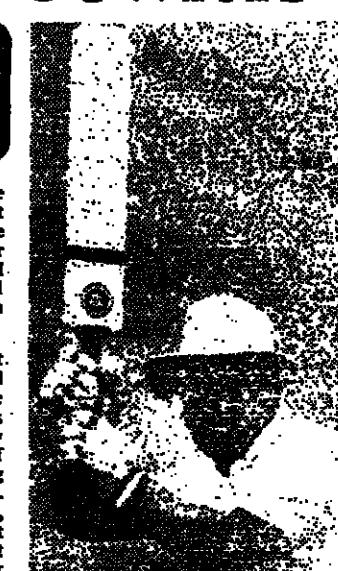
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It needed more than mere county batting excellence to get him back



Gatting: an enigma

into an England party. The fact that Gower likes to have this splendidly dependable chap to talk to between overs is also vital. As a batsman, Gatting might not have made it. As a vice-captain, he is a natural choice.

In truth, the rapport with Gower, is more potential than established fact. Gatting has played Test matches under Gower's captaincy just three times: Faisalabad, Lahore, and Lord's. "He's the kind of man who likes to lead from the front, as he did at Lahore," Gatting said. "His ability as a player means that he commands respect from all of his players. And despite a disappointing season with the bat, he has lost neither his ability nor that respect."

Solid, dependable, loyal: Gatting is well cast as the man to play Horatio to Gower's Hamlet. Meanwhile, that dashing, impetuous, character I. T. Botham will not be playing Laertes in this production, and Gatting is in no doubt that he will be missed. "He's always likely to make something happen. But, as he is the first to admit, eight years of solid cricket have taken it out of him."

It is the combination of stunning form against ordinary bowling and his rapport with Gower that will give Gatting carry for Christmas. One can only hope that something will come of it: that they plot the downfall of the wobblemen, even though, after leading Middlesex two seasons, Gatting still maintains he is a "beginner" at the captaincy business. And captaincy in the county championship, he said, makes very different demands from the job at Test level, where the responsibilities and the pressures are enormous: sometimes the problems themselves are more straightforward, the issues more clearcut.

"In a county match," he said, "you must always be aware of where the other side is in the field, so you can, for example set a target that will tempt a poor side. With a side near the top, you must set a stiffer target - you know they will go for it. But in a Test match, there are no outside factors to consider. You just have to go out and beat them."

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It needed more than mere county batting excellence to get him back

THE GREY MATTER

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GOLF: FALDO KEEPS ALIVE HOPE OF BRITISH SUCCESS

Nakajima sinks as sun rises again on ageless man in black

By Mitchell Piatz

The astonishing Gary Player began another amazing episode in the world match-play championship, sponsored by Suntory, when he destroyed the Japanese golfer Tomoyuki Nakajima five and four in the first round at Wentworth yesterday.

Nick Faldo kept the hope of a first British victory flickering, as those of Howard Clark and Sam Torrance were extinguished, but it was Player who lit the blue touchpaper and ignited another four days of spontaneous excitement.

Nakajima, four times the match-play champion of Japan, retired gracefully to the land of the rising sun after 32 holes in which Player emphatically proved that the sun is a long way from setting on his charismatic career.

He arrived on the first tee, dressed to kill in his familiar all-black outfit, and with four successive birdies the South African immediately broke the resistance of an opponent 18 years his junior. Player will be 49 next month, but, as far as he

minded the championship, told himself compelled to inform his long-time friend that there would be no place this year for him at Wentworth.

Player, however, had other ideas. He had spent most of 1982 and 1983, initially because of back trouble and later because he wanted time to "smell the roses", away from the game. He remained at home, with his family, on their farm on the outskirts of Johannesburg. But this year he returned to the practice range. It required time to rediscover his former sharpness but there was no doubt that he was back in shape when he finished runner-up in the United States PGA championship. He knew then that he had earned another invitation to Wentworth.

Now Player faces an intriguing encounter against Greg Norman, the defending champion, and Faldo has an equally difficult task against Severiano Ballesteros.

Faldo looked far from happy with his game over the opening holes, in which Craig Stadler moved three-up, but he won three holes in succession from the ninth to level the match. Stadler regained the lead with a birdie at the 12th but it was the last time that the American was ahead.

Since Faldo single-putted seven times in eight holes from the ninth, including a master of 50 feet at the 15th, it was hardly surprising that he should go into lunch three-up. Even so, Stadler contributed to his own downfall by losing the third hole to the battle after striking his second out of bounds at the 17th. He even gave the hole to Faldo who was still 70 yards from the green. The match went to the 34th but there was never any question of Faldo's superiority as he won three and two.

Clark, three-up after four holes apart, Corey Pavin, had beaten man. If it had been medal play, then Player would have been round in an astonishing 64. In 20 appearances at this championship, which includes a record five wins, he has never scored so low.

Yet earlier this summer Mark McCormack, the American businessman who master-



Remote control: Player will his put towards the hole at the 12th green (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Torrance never managed to get his head in front against Toru Nakamura, of Japan, and he eventually lost, two and one.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	188	3
2	355	3	11	376	4
3	607	5	12	465	4
4	607	5	13	441	4
5	191	3	14	179	3
6	389	4	15	280	4
7	389	4	16	280	4
8	389	4	17	280	4
9	450	4	18	571	5

Out: 3,281 35 In: 3,334 37
Total par: 6,615. Total par: 72.

The Scot, however, threatened to escape until he thinned a wedge shot at the 17th in the afternoon when one down.

First round results

G Player (SA) bt T Nakajima (Jap) 5 and 4
C Pavin (US) bt H Clark (GB) 3 and 2
T Nakamura (Jap) bt S Torrance (GB) 2 and 1
N Faldo (GB) bt C Stadler (US) 3 and 2

Today's draw

1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105.106.107.108.109.110.111.112.113.114.115.116.117.118.119.120.121.122.123.124.125.126.127.128.129.130.131.132.133.134.135.136.137.138.139.140.141.142.143.144.145.146.147.148.149.150.151.152.153.154.155.156.157.158.159.160.161.162.163.164.165.166.167.168.169.170.171.172.173.174.175.176.177.178.179.180.181.182.183.184.185.186.187.188.189.190.191.192.193.194.195.196.197.198.199.200.201.202.203.204.205.206.207.208.209.210.211.212.213.214.215.216.217.218.219.220.221.222.223.224.225.226.227.228.229.230.231.232.233.234.235.236.237.238.239.240.241.242.243.244.245.246.247.248.249.250.251.252.253.254.255.256.257.258.259.260.261.262.263.264.265.266.267.268.269.270.271.272.273.274.275.276.277.278.279.280.281.282.283.284.285.286.287.288.289.290.291.292.293.294.295.296.297.298.299.300.301.302.303.304.305.306.307.308.309.310.311.312.313.314.315.316.317.318.319.320.321.322.323.324.325.326.327.328.329.330.331.332.333.334.335.336.337.338.339.340.341.342.343.344.345.346.347.348.349.350.351.352.353.354.355.356.357.358.359.360.361.362.363.364.365.366.367.368.369.370.371.372.373.374.375.376.377.378.379.380.381.382.383.384.385.386.387.388.389.390.391.392.393.394.395.396.397.398.399.400.401.402.403.404.405.406.407.408.409.410.411.412.413.414.415.416.417.418.419.420.421.422.423.424.425.426.427.428.429.430.431.432.433.434.435.436.437.438.439.440.441.442.443.444.445.446.447.448.449.450.451.452.453.454.455.456.457.458.459.460.461.462.463.464.465.466.467.468.469.470.471.472.473.474.475.476.477.478.479.480.481.482.483.484.485.486.487.488.489.490.491.492.493.494.495.496.497.498.499.500.501.502.503.504.505.506.507.508.509.510.511.512.513.514.515.516.517.518.519.520.521.522.523.524.525.526.527.528.529.530.531.532.533.534.535.536.537.538.539.540.541.542.543.544.545.546.547.548.549.550.551.552.553.554.555.556.557.558.559.560.561.562.563.564.565.566.567.568.569.570.571.572.573.574.575.576.577.578.579.580.581.582.583.584.585.586.587.588.589.590.591.592.593.594.595.596.597.598.599.600.601.602.603.604.605.606.607.608.609.610.611.612.613.614.615.616.617.618.619.620.621.622.623.624.625.626.627.628.629.630.631.632.633.634.635.636.637.638.639.640.641.642.643.644.645.646.647.648.649.650.651.652.653.654.655.656.657.658.659.660.661.662.663.664.665.666.667.668.669.670.671.672.673.674.675.676.677.678.679.680.681.682.683.684.685.686.687.688.689.690.691.692.693.694.695.696.697.698.699.700.701.702.703.704.705.706.707.708.709.710.711.712.713.714.715.716.717.718.719.720.721.722.723.724.725.726.727.728.729.730.731.732.733.734.735.736.737.738.739.740.741.742.743.744.745.746.747.748.749.750.751.752.753.754.755.756.757.758.759.760.761.762.763.764.765.766.767.768.769.770.771.772.773.774.775.776.777.778.779.780.781.782.783.784.785.786.787.788.789.790.791.792.793.794.795.796.797.798.799.800.801.802.803.804.805.806.807.808.809.810.811.812.813.814.815.816.817.818.819.820.821.822.823.824.825.826.827.828.829.830.831.832.833.834.835.836.837.838.839.840.841.842.843.844.845.846.847.848.849.850.851.852.853.854.855.856.857.858.859.860.861.862.863.864.865.866.867.868.869.870.871.872.873.874.875.876.877.878.879.880.881.882.883.884.885.886.887.888.889.890.891.892.893.894.895.896.897.898.899.900.901.902.903.904.905.906.907.908.909.910.911.912.913.914.915.916.917.918.919.920.921.922.923.924.925.926.927.928.929.930.931.932.933.934.935.936.937.938.939.940.941.942.943.944.945.946.947.948.949.950.951.952.953.954.955.956.957.958.959.960.961.962.963.964.965.966.967.968.969.970.971.972.973.974.975.976.977.978.979.980.981.982.983.984.985.986.987.988.989.990.991.992.993.994.995.996.997.998.999.1000.1001.1002.1003.1004.1005.1006.1007.1008.1009.1010.1011.1012.1013.1014.1015.1016.1017.1018.1019.1020.1021.1022.1023.1024.1025.1026.1027.1028.1029.1030.1031.1032.1033.1034.1035.1036.1037.1038.1039.1040.1041.1042.1043.1044.1045.1046.1047.1048.1049.1050.1051.1052.1053.1054.1055.1056.1057.1058.1059.1060.1061.1062.1063.1064.1065.1066.1067.1068.1069.1070.1071.1072.1073.1074.1075.1076.1077.1078.1079.1080.1081.1082.1083.1084.1085.1086.1087.1088.1089.1090.1091.1092.1093.1094.1095.1096.1097.1098.1099.1100.1101.1102.1103.1104.1105.1106.1107.1108.1109.1110.1111.1112.1113.1114.1115.1116.1117.1118.1119.1120.1121.1122.1123.1124.1125.1126.1127.1128.1129.1130.1131.1132.1133.1134.1135.1136.1137.1138.1139.1140.1141.1142.1143.1144.1145.1146.1147.1148.1149.1150.1151.1152.1153.1154.1155.1156.1157.1158.1159.1160.1161.1162.1163.1164.1165.1166.1167.1168.1169.1170.1171.1172.1173.1174.1175.1176.1177.1178.1179.1180.1181.1182.1183.1184.1185.1186.1187.1188.1189.1190.1191.1192.1193.1194.1195.1196.1197.1198.1199.1200.1201.1202.1203.1204.1205.1206.1207.1208.1209.1210.1211.1212.1213.1214.1215.1216.1217.1218.1219.1220.1221.12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22.2223.2224.2225.2226.2227.2228.2229.2230.2231.2232.2233.2234.2235.2236.2237.2238.2239.2240.2241.2242.2243.2244.2245.2246.2247.2248.2249.2250.2251.2252.2253.2254.2255.2256.2257.2258.2259.2260.2261.2262.2263.2264

Oh So Sharp cuts a dash with classic performance

By Michael Seely

Oh So Sharp displaced Al Bahathri as favourite for next season's 1,000 Guineas after a convincing victory in the Hoover Filles Mile at Ascot yesterday. Superbly ridden by Lester Piggott, Shaikh Maktoum al Maktoum's Kris filly made the most of the 4th she was receiving from Helen Stretton to win by a length and a half. Morning Devotion finished two lengths away in third place.

Never has the 11-times champion jockey's mastery of his craft been more apparent than in this autumn. Piggott's inspired strength and determination gave him his record twenty-eighth classic victory on Commancie Run in the St Leger at Doncaster recently. Now the maestro's immaculate judgment and pace enabled him to steal first march on his rivals, not only in the filly's pattern race, but also when substituting for the injured Walter Swinburn on Prince Crow against Pops's Joy and Willy Carter stakes later in the afternoon.

Speculation

The stewards held an inquiry after the running of the two-mile maiden race, in which Piggott and Carson the camera patrol film. And after noticing that Carson had appeared to flip his whip in Piggott's face after crossing the line, they warned the reigning champion jockey to refrain from such behaviour.

Speculation is still rife that Piggott will be asked to ride the powerful Maktoum empire now that his contract with Henry Cecil has been terminated in favour of Steve Cauthen. Commenting on the rumours, John Lea, the prin-

pal advisor to the ruling family of Dubai in this country, said guardedly: "In principle, it is unlikely. Sheikh Mohammed would not like to see a stable jockey removed from our horses in favour of Piggott. But of course we want him to ride for us when the situation warrants it. However, nothing has as yet been arranged."

There can be no doubt about outstanding merit of both the winner and runner-up in the Hoover Filles Mile. Cecil, now powering his way to his fifth trainer's championship, said afterwards: "Oh So Sharp certainly looks to me like a Guineas filly, though she may possibly stay a mile and a quarter later in the season."

The Maktoums are certainly in a strong position as far as 1985 is concerned as we move in to one of the most important phases of the Flat racing season. Oh So Sharp and Al Bahathri are first and second favourites for the 1,000 Guineas and only Law Society is preferred to Local Sultana. Shaikh Mohammed's recent winner of the Mill Reef Stakes in the betting on the 2,000.

Earlier in the afternoon the family had had the pleasure of watching another home-bred winner when Tom Jones saddled Foulad to beat Pacific Gold and Multi System in the Clarence House Stakes. The running of this race was marred by an accident to Dubricius, who collapsed and died two furlongs from home. Walter Swinburn, the two-year-old of the jockey, hit the rails and badly bruised his left shoulder. He rode Morning Devotion to finish third in the big race, but then gave up the mount on Prince Crow to Piggott.

September has not exactly been a rewarding month for Steve Cauthen, but the champion jockey-elect proceeded to show us exactly why he has landed the job with Cecil when capturing the Diadem Stakes on Never So Bold for Robert Armstrong. Bursting clear of the opposition two furlongs from home, the 24-year-old American kept Edward Kessy's four-year-old up to his work to beat Fortysecond Street and Habibi, who may now attempt to repeat her victory of 1983 in the Prix de l'Abbaye for John Dunlop.

Hollywood target

Now that Chief Singer has reverted to a mile, Never So Bold is the best sprinter in training in this country. "We were unlucky to be beaten by Felong and Habibi in the Vernon's Sprint Cup. Through no fault of the jockey, he got left with too much to do after being denied a clear run early in the straight," Mr Kessy said. The Biscuit Cognac Challenge Stakes at Newmarket on October 18 has been nominated as the next target for yesterday's winner.

"After that, we will go for the Million Dollar Mile race on turf at Hollywood on November 10, if we are invited," Mr Kessy added. "Caution says that the colt's got so much speed that he's sure to be suited to that sharp turn."

The Japan Cup in Tokyo on November 25, which Stanerwa won for Ireland last year, may well be the final objective of the 1984 season for Bedtime, on whom Carson rode a well-judged race to beat Opale and Longboat in the Cumberland Lodge stakes for Dick Hern and Lord Halifax.



Willie Carson brings Bedtime home well ahead of the field in Ascot's Cumberland Lodge Stakes

Beezing can bounce back to her best over favourite trip

By Mandarini (Michael Phillips)

Beezing is supposed to win the Queen's Vase Handicap at Ascot today, but she is expected to have recovered the sort of form that enabled her to win successive races at Bath, Salisbury and Newbury last autumn.

Explaining Beezing's indifferent record during the first half of this season, Mark Smyth, her trainer, ventured the opinion that she is quite possibly a filly who is only at her best in the autumn. But he then went on to point out that she was never given seven furlongs earlier in the season, and when that experiment failed she was switched back to sprinting.

Running for the first time over five furlongs since she won a valuable nursery over the distance at Newbury last September, Beezing put up her best performance of the year at Salisbury 16 days ago when she beat by just half a length to give 17lb to the old Saint Crespin Bay. If anything she looked a bit big in the paddock that day, so improvement is to be expected. Yesterday her trainer told me that he was greatly encouraged.

Normally, Beezing is not really a sprinter, but she has been able to run in the mile and a half before the end of the week.

John Nicholls, the Australian trainer, who is preparing Strawberry Road for the Arc de Triomphe, told me that he was very impressed by Beezing's performance yesterday morning and the horse galloped around the full Arc course.

"Strawberry came back to her best and dominated her 10 rivals in La Coupe at Maisons-Laffitte yesterday. Ridden by Alain Lequoc, the filly put four lengths between herself and the runner-up, Palace Music. The English horse, Bob Back, finished a short neck away third, just in front of the favourite, Seattle Song."

Head for Heights, winner of the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot, and the Princess of Wales Stakes at Newmarket this year, will not race again and will take up residence at the Aga Khan's stud in Ireland in 1985. The son of Shirley Heights has been the subject of a number of offers made to his owner, Shaikh Mohammed, who has finally decided to sell part of the horse to Ardenwood Stud Ltd.

Head for Heights will be the first son of the Epsom Derby winner, Shirley Heights, to take up stallion duties in Ireland. He is a son of the Bold Lad (the mare Vivante, who was bred by the late Lord de Vaux).

Vivante has bred five winners, including stakes winners, Majestic Star, Very Sharp and Head for Heights.

All Along in fine form for Hern colt at repeat attempt on Arc

From Deauville Stakes, Paris

All Along now seems likely to try for a second victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. Patrick Blain, her trainer, said yesterday at Maisons-Laffite: "She's come back from the States in impeccable condition and the race did her a lot of good. She's got a very good and almost certain run in the Arc."

All Along made her seasonal debut last Saturday in the Turf Classic at Ascot, where she was no mean disgraced when fourth to the legendary John Henry.

The Aga Khan's Darshan worked over 11 furlongs at Doncaster, where she was fourth to the runner-up, Palace Music. The English horse, Bob Back, finished a short neck away third, just in front of the favourite, Seattle Song.

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ASCOT

Draw: no advantage

GOING: good to firm

Time: double 3.20, 4.30, Treble 2.45, 3.55, 5.0

2.15 QUEENSWAY HARLEQUIN HANDICAP APPRENTICES (24,852; 1m 40) (10 runners)

101 10214-0 STAMMERMAN (C) (H) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
102 011-000 GAMBLES CUP (M) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
103 001-02 JOHNSON CROWN (P) (Sturrock) 4-10-10 W Jones 9
104 02012 GORDON GORDON (C) (C) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
105 4-14111 ACE OF SPICES (P) (B) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
106 021-001 GORDON GORDON (C) (C) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
107 021-001 GORDON GORDON (C) (C) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
108 021-001 GORDON GORDON (C) (C) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
109 010101 GORDON GORDON (C) (C) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
110 010101 GORDON GORDON (C) (C) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
111 10020 FANDANGO LIGHT (P) (P) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9

11-4 Stakes: 4.00 Goodwin, 5.00 Ace of Spices, 6.00 Johnson Crown, 8.00 Gordon's Cup, 9.00 Harman's Cup.

2.45 QUEENSWAY CARPETS HANDICAP (24,852; 1m 40) (10 runners)

201 141110 HILTON BROWN (C) (L) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
202 02012 SATURNAL (P) (P) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
203 001-000 GORDON GORDON (C) (C) Harman 4-10-10 W Jones 9
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